New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1582. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

[illegible] CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

[illegible] WHIGS [illegible] TOGETHER.

[illegible] SAVED—[illegible]

[illegible] on the Whig Party.

A [illegible] WORK.

[illegible] of the Convention and a [illegible] Meeting in Monument-square.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856.

[illegible] Convention of "Old Line Whigs," [illegible] to devise ways and means for [illegible] of the country, began its labors at the [illegible] Maryland Institute at noon to-day. Of the [illegible] of the organization you have already [illegible] by the telegraph. Your readers know that Judge BATES was elected chairman [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] dear, whatever else you [illegible] never have a [illegible]." [illegible] the Berrien-[illegible] are in danger of [illegible] into nothingness without your [illegible] and when the responsible character of an undertaking [illegible] extended that it embraces a whole Nation, the weight of it becomes apparent. [illegible] the "Old-Line Whigs" came down to this gathering [illegible] made up that which is somewhat [illegible] called the "Flannel-Petticoat" Convention.

In point of numbers the Convention is a very fair exhibition. There are delegates present from the States of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-York, Missouri, North (but not South) Carolina, New-Jersey, and a dozen besides. The City of New-York [illegible] number of representatives, [illegible] the band of thirty-five which represented the State at large by Congressional Districts. Among the familiar New-York faces are counted a bevy of Aldermen and Ex-Aldermen, and nearly one-quarter of the present Board of Councilmen. So [illegible] by one set of delegates [illegible] of Pennsylvania by [illegible]. The high personal character and well earned reputation of the leaders who appear in the van of this body lend an air of intense respectability to the proceedings, and affairs are conducted in the most precise style of courteous good breeding. Great pains have been taken to cultivate the good-will of the Press; [illegible] who are present in considerable numbers from the North and West, are handsomely cared for, and find all manner of facilities ready at hand. The central portion of the great Hall of the Institute is reserved for the use of the delegates, and at the eastern end there is a capacious staging, draped and festooned with flags and banners in tasteful fashion. Over the President's chair, GEO. WASHINGTON is suspended—in [illegible]. [illegible] on the platform is of the [illegible]. The galleries are filled with Baltimoreans, and the ladies who never saw a political convention [illegible] on with [illegible] to see the [illegible] of [illegible] up the holes in this shattered [illegible] vessel, the Union, which the tinkers have under their care at this particular moment. Everything seems orderly, and the serious air of preoccupation that sits upon the faces of the delegations is quite [illegible]. You would certainly be inclined to expect the appearance TOM JEFFERSON and BEN FRANKLIN with a spick-and-span-new Declaration of Independence in hand, so perfectly solemn [illegible] the proceedings. It [illegible] a good deal as a Convention of Prof. ROGERS' old [illegible] might be supposed to act if suddenly exhumed from their long sleep of ages and planted in the midst of a lively place, with strict instructions to [illegible] and do nothing to produce needless agitation.

WHAT GOVERNOR HUNT SAID.

Hon. WM. SCHLEY, of Baltimore, having called the Convention to order, Ex-Gov. WASHINGTON HUNT of New-York, was moved into a temporary chair by two stalwart men, and opened his ideas, presenting them, oyster-fashion, on the half shell. He denied the decease of the Whig Party, and indorsed Mr. FILLMORE, and spoke altogether somewhat after the following manner. He said he accepted the honor which had been conferred upon him with emotions of gratitude which it was difficult to find words to express. In return, he asked the Convention to receive his sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments. Gen[illegible] had assembled at a most critical and interesting period in our national progress. For the first time in our history, two formidable parties have been organized on sectional and geographical grounds. These different forces are contending in fierce and hostile array for the possession of the executive power of the Government. This Convention had assembled in the name of the Constitution and the Union (applause) to oppose to these factions the patriotism, the reason and the sober judgment of the American people; to separate these violent combatants; and, above all, to call upon the Whig Party of the Union to enterprise and command the peace. [Great applause.] Sixty years ago, GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his country, as his last and most precious legacy, warned the people of this country against the formation of parties which were founded on sectional and geographical distinctions;—and Gov. HUNT had imagined, as he gazed to-day upon the same features of that great patriot, as they were sculptured upon one of the finest monuments that had ever been erected to his memory, [applause,] that a shade of sadness and melancholy seemed to steal over his brow, and that he frowned in indignation upon the attempt which is now made to alienate the different sections of this Union and to enfeeble the various ties which link together its different parts. [Applause.] Will the men who are engaged in this not pause? Will they listen? Will they be actuated by a spirit of union? Will they set their faces against these fanatical, sectional and geographical parties? Or, will they yield to the suggestions of party violence and local prejudice? That is the appeal that is made. We of the Whig Party are assembled to rescue this noble land and its free institutions from the danger. We are assembled to declare that no geographical parties rend the country. It is a striking and beautiful coincidence that this day—the 17th of September—in the year 1796, was the day on which the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON was issued to the people, and as if to show, if nothing else, that his whole country received his care, and that no limits could confine his patriotic thoughts and aspirations, that address is dated "United States." [Applause.] Gov. HUNT went on to show how the North had become excited to an unfortunate degree within the last few months. Politicians and demagogues had seized upon the feeling of the popular mind and sought to make capital of it. The unfortunate repeal of the Missouri Compromise had had a tendency to array both sections of the country against each other, [illegible] and [illegible] opposition, and they are struggling for power and ascendancy. For one, the Governor said, he had resisted this sectional agitation, and he should continue to resist it. So long as life lasted, he would resist any attempt to divide the Union, or any sectional movement whatever. [illegible] that the Whig Party was disbanded. [illegible] It is weakened, it is true, by the [illegible] of some who were once foremost in its ranks, but it is still a noble, patriotic band, whose [illegible] all over the Union, are ready again to come forward and serve their country under their own glorious and time-honored banner. The Whig party [illegible] that it intends to make war upon [illegible] and that it intends to establish the line of policy in this Government which was [illegible]. [Applause.] [illegible] devotion to the [illegible] principles which have always actuated the Whig party—it demands a free representative Government, but a just Government, guided by conservative principles, one that will not represent alone the North or the South, the East or the West, but the whole country, one and indivisible. Let it go forth that the Whig party still contends for the principles of CLAY and WEBSTER. [Applause.] The Governor said it gave him great joy to see old Whigs still faithful to their faith. Here were before him from both sides of [illegible] all moving toward the same object. An important Presidential contest is pending. Three organizations occupy the field. One entertains extreme Northern views, and is urging sixteen States to take possession of the Government. God forbid (said the Governor) that I should soil my hands by any contact with any Party based upon such an idea. On the other hand, there is an extreme Southern view. The Party that holds this view is responsible for the distracted condition of affairs at this time. How are Whigs to decide? What shall be done? He suggested what should be done. He would take the liberty of speaking his mind freely, for he was accustomed to speak freely. It was the true policy of this organization of the Whig Party—all that remained of it—to interpose and turn the scale in this election, and secure the choice of a man who is known to be true to the Constitution and the Union. [Great cheering.] It was time for the old Whigs to form themselves into a National Guard, and they might not inaptly adopt the [illegible] employed by another National Guard: "The National Guard knows how to die, but knows not how to surrender." [Applause.]

MR. KETCHUM READS AN ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

The Governor again thanked the Convention for the honor shown him, and sat down, but rose again immediately to beg that the delegate from New-York, who had in his pocket an original copy of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, would open proceedings by reading that portion which counsels moderation, and peace, and union, and all that sort of thing. "What," exclaimed the Governor in a transport of enthusiasm, "What could be a more glorious inauguration of our proceedings here to-day than to listen to the words of wisdom which fell from the lips of the Father of his country?" Great applause.

Whereupon Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM of New-York got upon a back seat, pulled a small and rusty volume from his breeches-pocket, ejaculated "Mr. Chairman," and proceeded to read several pages of WASHINGTON'S counsel delivered in 1796, copies of which may be found in the last edition of the *Juvenile Speaker*.

THE COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE.

This important business transacted, the next thing in order was the appointment of a Nominating Committee to select permanent officers, a motion of Mr. GOGGIN to that effect having been agreed to, and the following gentlemen were paired off and dispatched out of the hall to attend to it:

Mass.	Hon. James B. Green.	Miss.	Thomas [illegible]
Conn.	[illegible] Fuller.	La.	M. S. Jennings.
N. Y.	Hon. Fran. Granger.	Ohio.	Wm. F. Strong.
N. J.	Dr. C. G. McChesney.	Ky.	John S. McFarland.
Pa.	David Paul Brown.	Tenn.	Edward Cooper.
Del.	John Jones.	Ind.	Hon. Jas. E. Blythe.
Md.	Gen. J. G. Chapman.	Ill.	D. A. Brown.
Va.	James C. Bruce.	Mo.	Col. T. Grimsley.
N. C.	John H. Bryan.	Fla.	J. P. Sanderson.
Ga.	James W. Jones.	Ark.	J. M. Graham.
Ala.	L. B. Hansford.		

Then came a bit of a disturbance. Gentlemen from Virginia were crowded, and remonstrated. The Chairman of the Maryland delegation got up and apologized, and the Marylanders, with one accord, gave up their seats to the F. F. V.'s. Then there was a small slice of fun privately divided among members, but countenances became sedate instantly, when it was announced that the Committee on Organization were standing without, even at the door, waiting to be heard. They were heard. They came in, headed by DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, and made the following report of nominations for

PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

President—EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

Vice-Presidents.

Penn.	Col. Joseph Paxton.	La.	Dr. G. W. Campbell.
Mass.	Luther V. Bell.	Ohio.	Gov. Allen Trimble.
Del.	Jas. W. Thomson.	Ky.	Henry T. Duncan.
Conn.	Chas. S. Kresak.	Ind.	John Shanklin.
N. Y.	James A. Hamilton.	Tenn.	Walter Coleman.
N. J.	Ex-Gov. Chas. Stratton.	Ill.	Jas. H. Matheny.
Md.	Ezekiel F. Chambers.	Mo.	Gov. Wm. C. Lane.
Va.	Wynd. Robertson.	Fla.	John Finney.
N. C.	Gov. Wm. A. Graham.	Ark.	Col. F. A. Holbrook.
Ala.	Elbert A. Holt.	Ga.	G. T. Dortic.
Miss.	A. M. Foote.		

Secretaries.

Ohio.	Lea Anderson.	La.	S. H. Kennedy.
Conn.	James M. Townsend.	Mo.	Jas. H. Charlton.
N. J.	Hon. Thos. J. York.	N. Y.	Col. Huntington.
Penn.	E. V. Machette.		

WHAT JUDGE BATES SAYS.

Judge BATES was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. WM. G. HARRISON, of New-York, CHAPMAN, of Maryland, and PENDLETON, of Virginia. In assuming the Chair, the Judge exclaimed: *This is a great day!* I hope it will not be belittled by any action of mine while I occupy a place on this platform. He went on to say that the day had been alluded to as the anniversary of the issue of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. He trusted that it would be a day, too, of the rejuvenation and reorganization of the Whig Party—the glorious old Whig Party. [Applause.] He was an Old Line Whig—an old fogy if you pleased—but he was not afraid to avow it. Old Line Whigs had lived to read their own obituaries, and they have found that after the strifes of life have passed, nothing is said of the dead but what is good. The party was not yet dead, in the Judge's opinion. It was not time for victory, but to reorganize and be reanimated for the glorious fight that is before it. The Whig Party of the United States is the body guard of the Constitution. Its banner is untarnished. It has done as much in a minority as in a majority, or it has arrested the downward tendency of things. It has called in a voice of warning. The Judge avowed his belief in the eternal, glorious principles of government which the Whig Party embraced. He knew that Whigs were good and true, or they would not be here. They had undergone a filtrating process. They were now old and weak and helpless, and must build up anew. But he thanked God they had a basis as broad to build upon as that which our fathers had. [Great applause.] Their enemies had only been able to tear down the scaffolding around them. Rich materials lay all about them, and from these they would erect a nobler and more enduring and elegant palace. They had come to this Convention to work. He had come a thousand miles to be here, and would have gone three thousand had it been necessary. [Applause.] The party had nothing left now but principles. It does not seek for offices, for that would be hopeless. It is too weak to have a candidate. It is called to do a great work, for it cannot be expected to join the Democratic Party, and so unsay all that it has said—(applause)—and he, for one, refused to unsay his utterances, for the man who has in his heart the consciousness of right principles will not be afraid to stick by them—(renewed applause)—and good men are not afraid to stand alone. The Whig Party will do something else. It will open a new recruiting rendezvous. In his own State of (Missouri) Whigs were scarce, but they were very precious. They rise in value as they sink in numbers. [Laughter.] but the smaller the crop the more they are thought of, as jewelers put up diamonds in the smallest packages. [Renewed laughter and cheers.] Old men there were before him, but among them he saw aspiring young men, and in this fact saw elements of success. Adherence to platforms, the planks of which are grooved and tongued together, he did not relish; it makes no difference if the planks are laid bluntly together, so long as they are the right ones. What a Whig is, the wayfaring man, though a fool, may read. The Constitution is better than any platform. Let Whigs go on, then, in love, and peace, and harmony bound together by external pressure, hooped in, as it were, by bands of iron. Let them not seek to repeal the dictionary and give new meanings to plain English words, [laughter,] but believe that Whiggery is as good now as it was in the days of the Revolution. In short, let thine be the union of order, the wisdom of harmony, and the strength that flows from united minds. [Great applause.]

A COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Was then appointed, on motion of Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Va.—Robert Y. Conrad.	N. J.—Judge Randolph.
Ill.—David A. Brown.	Del.—John C. Clark.
Miss.—Gen. W. A. Strong.	Tenn.—John S. Sefferson.
Mass.—Hon. Geo. Lunt.	Mo.—Edward Bredell.
Fla.—J. P. Sanderson.	Pa.—David Paul Brown.
Ark.—J. H. Graham.	Md.—William Schley.
Ala.—H. H. Armstrong.	Ct.—James M. Townsend.
N. Y.—Samuel B. Ruggles.	Ky.—S. S. Nicholas.
N. C.—Geo. W. Mordecai.	La.—Geo. W. Helms.
Ga.—James W. Jones.	

The Committee took a recess till 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling, the roll of delegates was called by States, and it was announced that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to report till 10 o'clock to-morrow, (Thursday.)

On motion of Mr. WOLFE, of Kentucky:

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report an address to the people of the United States.

Nothing to do. Motion to adjourn negatived twice over. People wanted something to occupy their minds. Called for speaker. Speaker came. Much eloquence displayed. Laudation of Union, Constitution, Whiggery, and MILLARD FILLMORE. Much pitching into of factions. Sectional agitation knocked in the head. Enthusiasm immense. Conservatism inelegantly shouting, yelling, clapping its hands, and whistling. A great time generally, by the space of an hour and a half.

GOV. GRAHAM SPEAKS.

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, was the first speaker, was loudly cheered, and spoke with much animation. He was taken wholly by surprise. He had attended the Convention at great personal inconvenience. He was delighted to see such an assemblage. It had been said the Whig Party was dead. But if these were its remains, what was it in the days of its prime? [Applause.] If these were its remains, by what recuperative agency had it been brought to life and usefulness? But it is not dead. It is still a party. It is a patriotic party; and when in power it exercised that power in moderation, and with patriotic motives. In defeat, as well as in victory, it has always been a respectable party. For the last [illegible] it has been in a state of inaction. It has not come forward to contend for the offices of the country, but in its retirement has received compliments from its adversaries of which it might well be proud. [Applause.] An Old Line Whig is still as reputable as any man. [Laughter.] And it is not only strange, in view of the [illegible] the party has received on all hands, to think how it ever escaped electing its leaders to the Presidency. [Renewed laughter.] Yet now that it comes forward to divide with power the persons who are worthy of it, it is to be feared that its [illegible] will count. But whether they do or not, it does not become the Whig Party to be idle at this crisis. It cannot afford longer to lie by. It is too late now even if able to do so, for it to nominate a candidate, but it may select the man whom it will support. For himself, the Governor knew the purpose for which he came here. [Cheers.] He and his delegation were sent to second the nomination of Millard Fillmore. (Uproarious cheering, waving of hats and yells.) And if their expectation was disappointed, the people they left at home would be disappointed, too, and they didn't know that it would be expedient for them to go back home at all. [Renewed cheering and laughter.] The Governor then entered into an elaborate laudation of Mr. FILLMORE, who is a man of self-possession, who is a man of justice, who is a man of moderation, who is a man firm in purpose.

FRANCIS GRANGER SPEAKS FOR NEW-YORK.

Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, of New-York, was called for vociferously. He had hoped, he said, other States would first have been called on before New-York was called to speak. Still, if the Convention desired to hear what he had to say, he would say it as a Whig, and nothing but a Whig. [Great cheering.] For he wished it to be understood, that whoever in this election fell off from the Whig ranks, he remained a Whig, even though he should be like JOB, who, when the messenger came to tell him that all his sons were dead, exclaimed, "All are taken, and behold! I alone am left." (Applause.) The Whig party was a gallant party to which he was proud to belong. And he deemed it due to the Whig party of New-York to say that everything had been placed before it in this canvass which seduction could offer or threats induce, but it had stood fast in its consistency. Mr. GRANGER then began to speak in high terms of the virtues of Mr. FILLMORE. The Whigs of his own State would not cast off a well-tried public servant because he had been presented in a manner other than that which was customary. Mr. GRANGER said he had nothing to do with any of the mysterious Orders of the day, but he could not help echoing the sentiment of DANIEL O'CONNELL, who said that all he asked for his country was that Irishmen should rule Ireland, by saying that he would make no war upon a man because he is taken off by a party which demands that Americans shall rule America. [Prodigious shouts.] Mr. GRANGER spoke at length of FILLMORE'S public services, and then took up his Albany speech, the assaults upon which had induced him (Mr. G.) to break through his resolution not to appear in this canvass at all, and to take the stump in favor of a man who had uttered a sentiment so eminently patriotic and national as that which declared that no section of this Union would for a moment submit to be ruled by a faction based upon sectional prejudice. From this to the day of election Mr. GRANGER expects to be in the field, and counts on a triumph at the polls in November by the aid and counsel of the Old-Line Whigs.

ALEXANDER RIVES, of Virginia, was called out, and gave the sentiments of his district. One good thing in his little speech was a bitter denunciation of Northern dough-faces. "Sir, said he, "the Northern man who would come into my cherished domicile and sit down to talk with me upon the peculiar beauties of the institutions of the State, would, in my opinion, deserve to be kicked out *of doors*." He liked straightforward men and appeared to be very straightforward himself. He called out Mr. JOHN JANNEY, a brother delegate from Virginia, who spoke three minutes and a half.

Then came GEORGE LUNT, of Massachusetts, who made a poetical more than a political harangue, and then a motion for adjournment prevailed, and at 7½ o'clock the Convention agreed to meet again in a friendly way at 10 o'clock Thursday, and went home to take a cup of tea. A. M.

The Whig National Convention.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 18—P. M.

The Convention was opened this morning with prayer, by Rev. Mr. CARNAHAN, of Baltimore.

While waiting for the advent of the Committee on the address and resolutions, the Convention was comforted by speeches. GEORGE A. PEARCE spoke for FILLMORE and Maryland, but he was presently intercepted by the return of the Committee, who reported through ROBERT T. CONRAD, Chairman.

There is no address, the Committee's report being in form of resolutions only. The Committee were unanimous in action. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States are assembled here by reverence for the Constitution, and unalterable attachment to the National Union, and a fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and posterity. They have no new principles to announce—no new platform to establish; but are content broadly to rest where their forefathers have rested upon, the Constitution of the United States—wishing no safer guide, no higher law.

Resolved, That we regard with the deepest anxiety the present disordered condition of our National affairs. A portion of the country being ravaged by civil war, and large sections of our population embittered by mutual recriminations; and we distinctly trace these calamities to the culpable neglect of duty by the present National Administration.

Resolved, That the Government of these United States was formed by the conjunction or political unity of wide-spread geographical sections, materially differing not only in climate and products, but in their social domestic institutions; and that any cause which shall permanently array these sections in political hostilities and organized parties, founded only on geographical distinctions, must inevitably prove fatal to the continuance of the National Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States have declared as the fundamental article of their political faith the absolute necessity of avoiding geographical parties—that the danger so clearly discerned by the "Father of his Country" founded on "geographical distinction," has now become fearfully apparent in the agitation convulsing the nation, which must be arrested at once, if we would preserve our constitutional Union from dismemberment, and the name of America from being blotted from the family of civilized nations.

Resolved, That all who revere the Constitution and the Union must look with alarm at the parties in the field at the present Presidential canvass,—one claims only to represent sixteen Northern States, and the other appealing to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States,—that the success of either of the factions must add fuel to the flame which now threatens to wrap our dearest interest into one common ruin.

Resolved, That the only remedy for an evil so appalling, is to support the candidate pledged to neither geographical sections, now arrayed in political antagonism, but holding both in just and equal regard; that we congratulate the friends of the Union that such a candidate exists in MILLARD FILLMORE.

Resolved, That without adopting or referring to the peculiar adoptions of the party which have already selected MILLARD FILLMORE as their candidate, we look to him as a well tried and faithful friend of the Constitution and the Union. Eminent alike for his wisdom and firmness—for his justice and moderation in foreign relations, for his calm and pacific temperament, well becoming a great and enlightened Government. For his devotion to the Constitution in its true spirit, and his inflexibility in executing the laws, but, beyond all these attributes, of being the representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy.

Resolved, That in the present exigency of political affairs, we are not called upon to discuss subordinate questions of administration in exercising the constitutional powers of Government. It is enough to know that civil war is raging and the Union in peril, and proclaim the conviction that a restoration of the Fillmore Presidency will furnish the best, if not the only means of restoring peace.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of ANDREW J. DONELSON for the Vice-Presidency, regarding him as a national conservative patriot faithfully devoted to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the spontaneous rising of the Whigs throughout the country, their prompt rally to the support of the highest national interests, and the spirit here displayed, sufficiently attest the importance of preserving and reinvigorating their party organization; that a National Whig Committee, one from each of the States, be appointed by the President, with authority to call any further Convention, and generally promote an efficient organization of the party throughout the States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and respectively submitted by this Convention as an address to the people of the United States.

A Delegate from Ohio objected to DONELSON'S name, but without effect.

One of the Secretaries [illegible] to restore [illegible] against nomination of candidates by a resolution. It was not in order, he said. He moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and have them printed. [Shouts of "No."]

The question was then put, but was lost by 39 to 1.

The resolutions were now read again, and were adopted unanimously.

The announcement of the adoption of the resolutions was received with transports of enthusiasm. Delegates rose to their feet and cheered vociferously, and PEARCE, of Maryland, said it seemed as if he saw "that same old coon."

It is understood that the resolutions were drawn chiefly by SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of New-York.

The Maryland delegation are charged with the duty of publishing the proceedings of the Convention and circulating the resolutions.

On motion of Mr. CONRAD, a Committee was appointed to notify the candidates of the action of the Convention, and then the body sat down to hear long speeches from DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia; [illegible], of New-York; Gov. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, and HIRAM KETCHUM, of New-York.

HIRAM KETCHUM said that New-York would give her electoral vote for MILLARD FILLMORE, and then the Convention shouted. He said that the flood was coming from the North, but that New-York would erect a breakwater to prevent its overflowing the South. He went on to shower the South with a fulsome panegyric on "Old Virginia," "Patriotic National Virginia," and so on, and pitched into the newspapers. He believed that New-Jersey would come up and help FILLMORE, and had hopes, but evidently slim ones, of Pennsylvania. He spoke of the feeling between the North and the South with particular reference to the SUMNER affair, and did not uphold BROOKS, but bitterly denounced SUMNER.

He was followed by SANDERSON, of Pennsylvania, COOPER, of Tennessee, and Judge NICHOLS, of Kentucky. Mr. COOPER promised Tennessee to FILLMORE, and Judge NICHOLS declared upon his conscience that the Union is in imminent danger.

There were sundry other Union-saving speechifications, occupying much time to very little purpose.

The National Executive Committee was then appointed as follows:

New-York	Francis Granger.
Mississippi	Geo. L. Patton.
Massachusetts	Nathaniel Silsbee.
Connecticut	Dennis Kimberly.
Alabama	E. A. Holt.
Ohio	Geo. Anderson.
Indiana	Jas. E. Blythe.
Louisiana	Christian Roselius.
Virginia	Wyndham Robinson.
Illinois	John T. Stuart.
Pennsylvania	Moncour Robinson.
Florida	B. F. Wright.
Arkansas	M. A. Holbrook.
North Carolina	John H. Bryan.
Georgia	James W. Jones.
New-Jersey	Chas G. McChesney.
Delaware	Wm. H. Barr.
Tennessee	Edward Cooper.
Missouri	Thornton Grimsley.
Maryland	John S. Thomas.
Kentucky	Joshua F. Bell.

Mr. WALKER, of Massachusetts, offered resolutions of thanks to Judge BATES, the President of the Convention; to the other officers, and to the Committee of Arrangements and citizens of Baltimore, and they were adopted unanimously.

Judge BATES was requested to give his views on the Kansas question. He said he believed that the question was kept open only for electioneering purposes in this campaign. He asserted that the Nebraska bill was the cause of all the troubles that now afflict the country, and spoke of the origin and progress of the bill.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with loud shouts for FILLMORE, and the proud consciousness of having saved the Union. A. M.

The Mass Ratification Meeting in Monument Square.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

There have been most extensive preparations for the Mass Ratification Meeting to-night in Monument Square. A spacious platform, sufficient to accommodate the whole Convention, has been erected in front of the Court House. Six lofty Doric columns support immense ornamental transparencies, on the front surmounted by a spread eagle bearing the names of the candidates. Beneath the Federal coat of arms, surrounded by the coats of arms of the several States, in circular rows. The cornices bear the inscriptions, "The Constitution," "Union of the States and States of the Union," and "The Republic," the whole splendidly decorated with tri-colored drapery, and illuminated by six hundred gas lights. The Speaker's stand is illuminated by an elegant chandelier, with the portrait of FILLMORE in the rear. It is altogether the most brilliant display of the kind ever witnessed in Baltimore. The gathering is immense.

The meeting organized at 8 o'clock. WILLIAM SCHLEY, of Maryland, being chosen President, with a large number of Vice-Presidents. The President welcomed the Whigs of the Union in the name of the Whigs of Baltimore and Maryland. The speeches were made from the main stand by Messrs. WM. L. GOGGIN, FRANCIS GRANGER, EDWARD BATES, of Missouri; GRAHAM, of North Carolina; D. PAUL BROWN, of Pennsylvania; JOHN S. PENDLETON, RIVES, of Virginia, and others. There was also speaking from other points of the Square. The enthusiasm ran high. It is estimated that there was no less than twenty thousand persons present.

Another Prize Fight—One of the Pugilists Reported Dead.

A prize fight took place at an early hour yesterday morning at the Palisades, on the Jersey shore, nearly opposite Yonkers. The pugilists were CHARLEY LYNCH and ANDY KELLY, the former from the Fifth and the latter from the Fourth Ward.

The contest lasted two hours and fifteen minutes, and at the end of eighty-four rounds LYNCH was declared the victor, KELLY having slipt and fell so heavily as to be unable to come up to time. The contest is described by a party who witnessed it, as one of the severest mills that has ever taken place in the American ring.

KELLY showed the most science, and struck his man when and where he pleased, but his antagonist being the heavier of the two was able to throw him at close quarters. LYNCH was shockingly bruised about the face, and had his eye closed on the sixth round, but notwithstanding he maintained his ground determinedly when there appeared to be no hopes of his success.

He would have been beaten, it is said, had not his antagonist slipt down on the last round.

LYNCH showed no external marks of suffering, but his internal injuries were very severe, and it was rumored last night that he had died, but nothing definite on the subject could be learned.

The fight was for $500—$250 aside; JACK MONTGOMERY, it is said, backing LYNCH, and MIKE MURRAY, of Leonard-street, backing KELLY.

Arrangements for the fight had been in preparation for a long time.

A steam-tug conveyed the principals and their respective friends, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 1 o'clock in the morning.

But little effort was made to keep the matter secret.

Arrest of the Head of the Vigilance Committee.

Deputy Sheriff COMMIS this morning arrested and brought before the Supreme Court, WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, President of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, now temporarily in this City. Mr. COLEMAN was arrested on complaint of JAMES R. MALONEY, late of California, who states in his affidavit that, while performing his duty in guarding the State arms of California against the Vigilance Committee, he was seized, handcuffed and finally expelled the State by that lawless organization, to his great personal and pecuniary damage. He therefore begs that COLEMAN, the leader of the Committee, who is reputed to be very wealthy, may be held to bail for $100,000. The Court, however, released the prisoner on giving bail for $50,000.

Killed by a Fall from his Cart.

THOMAS WALKER, a carman residing in Seventh-avenue, was accidentally killed on Wednesday by falling from his cart and striking head foremost on the pavement.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE FRANKLIN STATUE.

BOSTON IN A BLAZE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856.

Here stands Boston. We come upon it pleasantly, as if it were a finished city. The houses piled on the side of a hill overlook each other with Puritan decorum. The Capitol crowns the city, looking down blue laws on the self-tyrannized community. Boston fancies itself like Liverpool. It asks you at once if it is not so, and wears a sort of "Dombey and Son" commercial air of great importance. What a pity delusion! As if Boston could be like anything but Boston. As if two Bostons could be tolerated in the Christian world. If we met it in a desert we would at once cry Boston! New-York is like everywhere. We find a bit of London, and then a scrap of Paris, have a slice of Berlin, and again we are knee-deep in the mud of [illegible]. New-York was a huge drag [illegible] city ever to Europe, which was expected promptly everywhere, and the houses shot out in a hurry formed themselves into this incongruous metropolis. But Boston built herself. Her independence is visible in every thing. Her streets are tortuous as a Presbyterian argument. Each house maintains an opinion of its own, and stands on its own belief. Yet in all this inconsistency there is a harmony of effect, produced by the air of comfort which perhaps proceeds from the perfect self-satisfaction which appears to pervade every one and every thing.

Boston must have, to-day, faced ill in the sober judgment of a strange visitor unacquainted with the history and character of the American people. The whole population appeared to be bent on one great pageant. A people, usually esteemed economic, appeared to have rejected all thought of expense, a people usually practical to have surrendered themselves to a mere sentiment, a people usually busy to have resolved to waste a day, and a people usually unostentatious to have determined to abandon themselves, on a sudden, to pompous display. As the brilliant and really heart-stirring procession passed, still passed on, and seemed, looking down its long vista of array, as if it would pass for days, it would appear as if not a single institution or arm, or finger of Boston, but was represented or rather rushed forward to fulfill its part, and with a strange rivalry contended to be foremost in adding honor to the memory of one man. When the procession was in its high tide, it might really be said that all Boston was converted into a great Theatre of this national eulogy. The city seems mad, exclaimed the brilliant "[illegible]" and other Sybaris philosophers. But Springfield and Worcester, and all Massachusetts, were mad too. From every quarter, by car and wagon, poured in crowds attracted by the name of a man, whose greatness was not the tradition of their fathers. How whence this apparent madness? New-York does honor repeatedly to great men, and often, we sadden to say, to very little ones. Heroes are rather cheap in New-York. A fire-cellar and brigand hall will move a mass there at any moment. But Boston is not so lavish of her honors. It cannot be fairly said she is given to shows. Then what can account for the extraordinary and glorious scene of to-day?

"What means this tumult in a vestal's veins?"

The truth is, that excited as Boston looks while I now write, and flushed and flashing her look, she has not lost her balance. She is not giving way to an infectious folly or constitutional infirmity. It required a rare combination of great qualities to conjure from its deep recesses such enthusiasm as filled the heart of Boston to-day, and such a combination it found.

Ordinary sights are for ordinary sight-seers, but the procession which filled the good old town of Boston to-day was the expression of a nation's feeling. The old and the young, the wisest and the noblest of the brave Bay State met together, with common sympathies, and for the discharge of a common duty. They assembled to do honor to a man in himself the incarnation of the true American character, and a great and glorious actor in that historical epoch during which this country was raised, in a large measure, by his prudence in council, his patience under difficulties, and his valor, where required, to the point of glory and prosperity she now holds. We say FRANKLIN was the true type of the pure, noble, republican feeling of America—of the feeling and virtues it must retain, if it is to continue republican; as JACKSON was the true type of that democratic feeling which must end, if persevered in, in military despotism. Such true types of American feeling are FRANKLIN and JACKSON as are WELLINGTON and COBBETT of English. GEORGE WASHINGTON was but a noble British officer, made a Republican by circumstances. FRANKLIN was a Republican by birth, by labor, by instinct, and by thought. And to FRANKLIN it is well and glorious such homage should be offered as Boston saw to-day.

Between the Duke of WELLINGTON and FRANKLIN, as special types of national character, there were many points in common. Both had grown to be classics in their own life-time. The one like PEEL or RUSSELL, or the other like WEBSTER and CLAY, was not a mere "representative man," holding the moral proxies of a considerable number of other men. Both were national institutions. Both survived the controversies on their characters and were as well appreciated by their cotemporaries as by those of this day. Both did and thought nothing to waste. Both were marked by that punctuality and that imperative sense of duty which distinguish the physically strong type of manhood, by clearness of view, uprightness, downright thought and downright language.

The difference was in the range of vision. The mind of the Duke of WELLINGTON was like a garden, full and complete up to its wall, but with no world beyond. That of FRANKLIN, like one of his country's great prairies, stretching far into the distance, and bounded only by the great Sea of Truth.

"A man by action's logic taught to say
Art's dim conclusions, with intuitive eye;
Who, while the thoughtful wondered, guessed or knew
What best becomed both them and him to do;
Who on each task threw forth his resolute soul,
Nor knew one selfish thought save self-control,
(For self-devotion had no forward eyes;)
Such were our [illegible] gifts, and such we prize."

Without the slightest personal ostentation, with a simplicity of character utterly alien to display, such was the force of his talents and the vigor of his energies, that he became the life and soul of every transaction in which he took part, and a prominent figure in all the long series of historical pictures which adorn the basement of the Republic. The simplicity, uprightness and massiveness of his character, free from all those perplexing influences of fashion, vanity or selfishness which blind the vision of ordinary men, gave his firm and impassable glance a peculiar and inexplicable intuition into the immediate result of every conjuncture of affairs. The medium was clear, solid and without a flaw, and the fraction equally free from distortion as from the deceptive brilliancy of prismatic coloring.

It was indeed no ordinary spectacle which could have gathered together in one spot such a multitude as swayed and swelled through Boston to-day.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is one whose glory can afford to be tested by the means employed to obtain it. It is for his great life rather than his great deeds that affectionate homage rises to his memory. To him this remark did not seem to apply that great passions alone qualify for great actions. If they existed in him, they were under perfect self-control. On the simple and noble basis of truth he reared his great nature. Everything was direct, straightforward, and went to the heart of its purpose. His patience, his probity, his punctuality in the smallest things, in everything, the practical fidelity and reliability of his character, was the type of what has made this country what it is, and what is required to maintain it. Courage, temperance, patience, industry without parallel, great clearness of judgment, the unfailing spirit to do at once what was needed to be done, [illegible]

[illegible] qualities have [illegible] to a [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. Its people [illegible] [illegible] to honor [illegible] of his country, and [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible]

Such was the [illegible] to which Boston raised a [illegible] to-day, and [illegible]. She [illegible] to have [illegible] to see a great [illegible].

[illegible] ever saw such a spectacle within its walls, and never in our country has the [illegible] of a [illegible] been more [illegible].

On the evening of [illegible] a cold chilling wind had set in from the east, giving a [illegible] sharp air to everything. [illegible] the good old town as we entered it. [illegible] moving about, making for the rendezvous of their several divisions. [illegible] form in chosen spots, and crowds were going to all the [illegible]. Then, as the hour approached, [illegible] and [illegible] Ireland, the scarlet of England, the plaid of Scotland, and the buff and yellow of the Continentals [illegible] red shirts and men in white, [illegible] printers and firemen of every [illegible] their appointed places. At length the hour of the [illegible] along the city told that the hour of [illegible] moved forward, and as it came in sight [illegible] did we look on so glorious and [illegible]. We had seen many of the [illegible] to which every [illegible] the funeral of WELLINGTON [illegible].

[illegible] of such spectacles [illegible] and the sentiment is overlaid with [illegible] and tawdriness. As an expression of [illegible] the simple burial of Sir JOHN MOORE [illegible] WINTHROP, full as the words of that [illegible] what is left of a dead giant [illegible] grief and pageantry [illegible] a genuine [illegible] expressed a National [illegible] and condition contributed. The army and firemen and militia lent their strength [illegible] the government the [illegible] the trades, and charitable and [illegible] institutions their dignity and the people their presence. [illegible] of the City, which seemed to give itself up to the great festival of honor. [illegible] as if all New-England had assembled to witness the ceremonial, for men were everywhere [illegible] walls, swarming into the streets, and clustered like hives on every [illegible] within range of single view [illegible] as the first sound of music fell faintly [illegible] and the military front of the procession [illegible] the helmets gleaming in the sunshine [illegible] flags on the breeze [illegible] regiments, making a [illegible] Indeed we could not help feeling [illegible] passed with a gallantry of bearing [illegible] credit on a half-civil corps, how much this military display was in contrast to the character of the man honored, and how could he have looked on it [illegible] that military pomp of which he [illegible] that clutching the heart of this nation [illegible] public that ever yet was built.

But beyond the gay and gorgeous glitter of military, and the [illegible] the civic functionaries who followed [illegible] and everything was the next part of the [illegible] the brothers of the great [illegible] hands clasped [illegible] thought we never looked on a sight more [illegible] beautiful, or which would have given greater joy to him who looked down from above. [illegible] put their engine, or the French soldiers their [illegible] Siva, the old worn press on which BENJAMIN worked when a boy. [illegible] with the old [illegible] one of [illegible] here in this country [illegible] as they passed, these brave printers, the same [illegible] fingers weave that net which guards the freedom of the world?

The occupants of Faneuil Hall [illegible] we may remark, look a fine body of men, and were accompanied by "our Dodworth," which decidedly bore away the palm among bands that were [illegible]. Indeed, those many bands had a strange effect, as at various intervals the music of one [illegible] mingled with the [illegible].

The divisions which followed the military, the functionaries and trades, were composed of various charitable and religious societies. And thus along a line made beautiful by flowers and the radiance of women, and the voices and glad looks of children, the procession proceeded to the City Hall, in School-street, in front of which the Statue is erected. Around it floated lazily a huge flag, and on every side were erected galleries capable, we should think, of accommodating some 5,000 to 6,000 persons. And then, amid a shout which seemed to come from the depth of the heart of Boston, the flag was drawn aside, and that wondrous head uncovered. Of the statue, as a work of art we cannot speak, for we were too distant. To us it seemed the smallest thing of the day. As a rule such statues are seldom happy as works of art. Even JOHN of Bologna fell into feebleness when he attempted to make the big man in the Grand Duke's pleasure ground [illegible]. His life is the best memorial of a great man. He needs not stone and such stuff. Neither do we think such occasions are other than mocked by theatricals mingling their paltry [illegible] with the [illegible] of a nation's homage; and we think the man to be honored, more outraged by an actor mounting the theatrical wardrobe and making his form a platform to exhibit studied attitudes and mouth stale tropes. There is too much of this [illegible] about us. Still as such things are we are delighted to say that the orator of the day was an exception to the usually [illegible] of such affairs. Mr. WINTHROP'S address was classic, eloquent and just.

And thus was placed in all state and honor the statue of FRANKLIN in front of the City Hall. And there carved by a cunning hand, he now stands like a guardian spirit, seeming as it were to watch over his countrymen and bid them to remember and cherish those virtues, which made them what they are. Better we cannot close than in the words of a celebrated Irish orator, spoken with reference to England and America, some forty years ago: "Perhaps when the temple and the trophy shall have mouldered into dust, and the glories of England's name be but the relic of tradition, and the light of our dominion only live in song, philosophy may rise again in the sky of America's FRANKLIN, and glory rekindle at the name of her WASHINGTON."

To the City of Boston let us too say well done! In a century hence old people will tell incredulous listeners round their fires of this great day, and in the year 2,000 there will be a score more who will tell how their fathers told them. For the day the inaugurated her statue of FRANKLIN is a day to be remembered by those who live in Boston and honor her.

Meeting of the Fremont Central Club.

The regular weekly meeting of the Delegate Committee of the Fremont and Dayton Central Club, (comprising about 20 delegations,) assembled at the Broadway House, last evening. As usual, at delegation meetings, the proceedings were of a private nature, and reporters were not admitted. The question of naturalization was brought before the meeting, when a resolution that each Ward should perform the work of naturalization for itself, was adopted.

It was recommended that all the various Wards should be respectively canvassed, and the names, residences, and predilections of each voter be obtained. The meeting adjourned to next Thursday.

☞ The Fifteenth Ward Rocky Mountain Club had a fine banner presented them by ladies of the Ward last night, WM. TAYLOR, Esq., acting as the ladies' mouth-piece, and the President, [illegible], receiving it in the name of the Club. After which PARKE GODWIN, Esq., entertained the delighted house [illegible] for an hour and a half. The Glee Club gave them "Benjamin," Mr. HOLLY, of the [illegible] District, followed, and at a late hour the Club adjourned.

New Assembly.

The Democrats held their Assembly Conventions last night, and nominated the following persons for members of Assembly:

Ist District—Walter Joyce.
IIId District—James Hayes, (renominated.)
Vth District—Daniel Nelson, (renominated.)
VIIth District—Nathaniel Ens.
VIIIth District—James M. Lemon.
VIIIth District—Thomas Clarkson.
XIIth District—James L. Reilly.
XIIIth District—Nicholas W. Mooney.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

INSURRECTION IN SWITZERLAND.

Sinking of the American Ship Ocean Home.

SEVENTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

SPEECH OF MR. DALLAS IN SHEFFIELD.

Stoppage of the Royal British Bank.

IMPROVED HARVEST WEATHER.

HEAVY SALES OF COTTON AT AN ADVANCE.

Considerable Decline in Breadstuffs.

Consols 94 7-8@95.

The Mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool, about 1 P. M. Saturday, 6th inst., arrived at this port early this morning.

The U. S. M. steamship *Arago* arrived at Southampton [illegible] on Thursday, 4th inst.

The American ship *Ocean Home* and *Cherubim* came in collision off Lizard on 5th inst. The *Ocean Home* sunk in twenty minutes after the occurrence. Seventy-seven lives were lost by the disaster.

Dispatches to the London papers report that during the night of Sept. 3, a royalist insurrection broke out in Neufchatel, Switzerland. The royalists seized the chateau, arrested the Councillors of State, and hoisted the Prussian flag. The telegraph was cut. At Chaux de Fonds, and in the western portion of the canton, the population have taken up arms. A later dispatch, dated Paris, Thursday, 4th, 5 P. M. says: "According to our latest news the federal troops have retaken the town, and the insurgent leader, Count Pourtales, has been arrested."

The incident that has caused most excitement in London is the stoppage of the Royal British Joint Stock Bank. This Bank transacted a large amount of business and had branches at Islington, in the Borough and Lambeth. Application has been made to the Courts of Bankruptcy. About 280 persons hold stock of the Bank, and, as the liability was not limited, they are individually liable to the extent of their means. Reports say that the prospects of the [illegible] are very unsatisfactory, and that the ruin will [illegible] be all [illegible].

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the harvest, says that, thus far, there is no prospect of prices [illegible] to a point injurious to agricultural interests, but there is little doubt of that plenty which [illegible] for the interests of trade and the comfort of the people at large. From the Continent the accounts of the harvest are still more favorable.

Private letters from Madrid fully confirm the statements that have already appeared with respect to the course decided upon by the O'Donnell Ministry. The Constituent Assembly will be dissolved, and the Constitution of 1845 will be re-established, as, however, [illegible] has been asserted, with modifications in a liberal sense. The question of modifications will be left to [illegible] Cortes, to be summoned according to the electoral law of 1845, with election by provinces instead of districts. The elections will probably be held in [illegible] September. A new Senate is to be appointed. All [illegible] measures are resolved upon.

[illegible] is appointed Spanish Minister to [illegible] to Chili, and M. Rosas to [illegible]. The *Epoca* says that the Government does not mean to appoint a new Minister to Mexico at present, and that there is some idea of recalling the [illegible] from Berlin and Washington. M. Souza, Minister at Constantinople, has received his letters of recall.

Manin has published in the journal *L'Italia* [illegible] an address to all Italian military men. He reproaches them for submitting to the dominant power of a few Swiss regiments in the two Sicilies and Rome, as also to that of Austria in the Duchies and Lombardy. He holds up to them the example of France and England, and asks whether a hundred thousand Frenchmen or Englishmen, with arms in their hands, would permit 10,000 or 12,000 Swiss to keep them down.

There has been a riot at Leghorn, but from the accounts to hand it does not seem to have been political in its objects.

Correspondence of a London paper says: "The difficulty between the American Vice-Consul and the Austrian Colonel remains in *statu quo*, the application of the former for redress to the American Embassy at Rome having met with no satisfactory response, as Mr. Cass, the U. S. Minister, being absent from Rome, and his substitute having no instructions to act. The American Vice-Consul at Ancona is an Italian, but he will probably not be the less averse to submit to Austrian insults on that account."

The course of Neapolitan affairs remains unchanged.

A letter from Munich, of Aug. 29, says:

"The negotiations opened since the arrival of King Otho in Bavaria are actively proceeding. Independently of the three great powers interested in the settlement of the succession to the throne of Greece, Austria, as a close relative of our (Bavarian) royal family, takes a part in these negotiations. The object of the recent interview, at Aschaffenburg, of the Kings of Bavaria and Greece, was to come to an understanding relative to an identical declaration to be addressed to the Courts of Great Britain, France and Russia, and in which would be stated the views and intentions of King Otho with regard to the adoption, after his death, of a Catholic Prince as heir to the throne of Greece. Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, with his bride the Infanta Amalia of Spain, is expected at Munich early in September. The Bavarian Government will [illegible] make known by a public declaration the intentions of that Prince, who is spoken of for the throne of Greece, but has raised objections against the obligation imposed by the Constitution on the Sovereigns of that kingdom to profess the Greek religion."

King Otho has returned, in haste, homewards.

Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Russia have been renewed. M. De Boutenieff, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, had paid his formal visits to the Turkish Ministers, and was to present his credentials to the Sultan on the 25th.

Sierra Leone dates are to July 12. The rains had been unprecedentedly heavy, and trade was dull.

Cholera is disappearing from Madeira. 5,000 persons had fallen victims in a population of 18,000. At Funchal the deaths are no more than five or six daily.

The United States frigate *Jamestown* was reported lately at Teneriffe.

Royalist Insurrection in Switzerland.

The *Moniteur* of Sept. 5th, contains the following telegraphic dispatch, received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs from the French Minister at Berne:

Berne, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1856.

To-day, at 5 o'clock in the morning, an insurrection broke out at Neufchatel. The mountaineers of [illegible] surprised the city and the castle. [illegible] with several other officers of the canton, are their prisoners. It is said that the Royalist party is at the head of the movement. The republicans of the Chaux-de-Fonds are marching in a column to deliver their chiefs and retake the city. The federal council has charged Vice President [illegible] and Colonel Frey-Herose to proceed to the spot where as federal commissioners [illegible] the authority of the Government [illegible] battalions and a few pieces of artillery [illegible]. Their vanguard is expected to reach the Neufchatel territory by 5 o'clock this afternoon. It is hoped that they will arrive in time to prevent any collision [illegible] the republicans of the Chaux-de-Fonds and the [illegible] who have entrenched themselves behind barricades.

Later and authentic accounts have been received, stating that the castle and town of Neufchatel were reconquered by the Republican Mountaineers of Neufchatel, without the aid of the Federal power. It is said that in this operation, 12 of the Prussian party were killed.

The Royalist movement having thus utterly failed, it is exceedingly unlikely that any further conflict will take place, as the Federal authority will undoubtedly take precautions against renewed violence.

Paris, (Sept. 4,) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

News has been received this afternoon of a revolutionary outbreak in a quarter of the world where one was little looked for at present. The long dormant claims of the King of Prussia to the sovereignty of the Canton of Neufchatel have (entirely, as I have no doubt, without his instigation or connivance) found expression in an armed rising of considerable importance, as appears by the following telegraphic dispatch, [illegible] of yesterday:

Lausanne, Friday, Sept. 4, 10 A. M.

During the night a royalist revolution broke out at Neufchatel. At 3 in the morning the royalists made themselves masters of the castle. The members of the Council of State are arrested. The royalists have hoisted the Prussian flag. They have cut off the telegraphic communication with Neuenburg. At Chaux-de-Fonds and on the mountain everybody is in arms.

The above dispatch is signed "Trochon," captain and member of the Grand Council.

The number of the Bâle journal [illegible] by the ordinary mail, and no further telegraphic news has been published. But while I write I learn that dispatches have just reached the Government, from which it appears that the federal troops have retaken the Castle of Neufchatel, and that Count Pourtales, the leader of the insurgents, is made prisoner. In all probability, therefore, the movement is extinguished.

The London *Daily News* also publishes the following dispatch from Basle:

September 4.—The castle and town of Neufchatel were reconquered this morning by the mountaineers of the canton of Neufchatel alone. Twelve of the Prussians were killed.

Paris, Thursday, 5 P. M.—According to our latest news the federal troops have retaken the town, and the insurgent leader, Count Pourtales, has been arrested.

The *News* adds: "A dispatch from Paris says that intelligence had just arrived there from Neufchatel, which states that the canton was again tranquil. Contrary to the tenor of these dispatches, which would seem to indicate that the republican or Swiss party had put down the revolt, we have received a dispatch from the *Times*, dated Berlin, which states that the royalist, or Prussian, party of Neufchatel have assumed the authority there, of which the Republicans deprived them in 1848."

Loss of the American Ship Ocean Home and Seventy-Seven Lives.

By Telegraph to the Liverpool Times.

Plymouth, Friday evening, Sept. 5.—The American ship *Ocean Home*, and the *Cherubim*, came into collision at 2 o'clock this morning, off the Lizard; the former sank in 20 minutes afterwards, taking with her seventy-seven souls. She was bound from Rotterdam to New-York with German emigrants, who, with the crew and officers, numbered 105 persons. The master, Merryman, and 22 of the passengers and crew, were landed at this port this evening by the *Perseverance* pilot-boat. The master is seriously contused. The *Cherubim* received little damage, and proceeded to London. The second mate, steward, and four seamen of the *Ocean Home*, got into the long-boat, but their fate is doubtful.

The *Cherubim*, Capt. Smith, of Richmond, United States, has a general cargo and a number of passengers, among whom are the widow and five children of the late British Consul at the port at New-York (? Vice-Consul), who died very suddenly fourteen days after sailing. The cutwater of this ship is knocked away, and some of the trenails and butts smashed; but she has proceeded up the channel.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Plymouth, Friday Evening.

The pilot sloop *Perseverance* brought in here this afternoon the master, mate, and 10 of the crew, with 10 passengers, being all who are supposed to be saved from the ship *Ocean Home*, which left Rotterdam on the 1st instant, with 105 souls. The *Ocean Home* belonged to Brunswick, State of Maine, 646 tons, Capt. A. H. Merryman, and was laden with a general cargo of madder, gin, wine, block tin, &c., and bound to New-York; crew, including officers, 17; passengers (including men, women and children) 88. This morning she was going down the Channel under all possible sail, royals, topgallant, studding sails, &c., wind E. E. by S. on the port quarter; and at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, when the *Lizard* bore North, distant about 25 miles, was run into on the North bow by the ship *Cherubim*, of 2,000 tons, from New-York for London.

The foremast of the *Ocean Home* was carried over the off side, and she went down in about twenty minutes.

Seven of the seamen jumped instantly into the rigging of the *Cherubim*. Most of the passengers were asleep in their berths, but ten contrived, with three of the crew, to get into a quarter-boat, and in a sinking state to join the *Cherubim*, which was then at some distance. By the concussion the windlass was driven on the forehatch, which prevented the seamen below from coming on deck.

Captain Merryman ran to the after hatch to call the passengers, and was taken down with the ship, after being entangled with the rigging; he came to the surface, caught hold of a piece of wood, and then of a cabin door, which supported him four hours, when he, with the mate, who was saved in a similar manner, was rescued by the *Cherubim's* boat.

The second mate and two hands left the *Ocean Home* in one of the boats, but it is supposed that they perished.

The *Cherubim*, Captain Smith, of Richmond, United States, has a general cargo and a number of passengers, among whom are the widow and five children of the late British Consul at New-York, who died very suddenly 14 days after sailing.

The cutwater of this ship is knocked away and some of the trenails and butts started, but she has proceeded up channel.

LIST OF SAVED.

Crew.—Captain A. H. Merryman, chief officer, Shields; ship's cook, Daniel Reed; passengers' cook, John Scott; seamen—John Anderson, Alfred Aspigoin, Charles Anderson, John Dalton, Edward Brown, Christian Bush, Simon Kull and James Cunningame.

Passengers.—Walter Makey, Derrick Andersen, Gambier Wynfell, Kais Acmaiac, Abraham Kelley, Martin Dabant, Arevs Walsson, G. Venstuk, H. J. Tet Sian, and G. J. Ter Horst.

The crew of the *Ocean Home*, in charge of the American Consul, and the passengers, in charge of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, have been safely lodged at the Sailors' Home.

Celebration at Sheffield.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND MR. ROEBUCK ON THE UNITED STATES—SPEECH OF MR. DALLAS.

The annual banquet of the ancient corporation of the Cutlers of Hallamshire, on the inauguration of the newly-elected Master Cutler, (Mr. George Wostenholm, of the Washington Works,) took place at Sheffield on Thursday, 4th inst.

The guests numbered about 300, occupying three tables the full length of the room, and a cross table at the upper end of the room, at which were: The Master Cutler, supported on his right by the Duke of Newcastle, Lord George Manners, E. B. Dennison, Esq., M. P.; J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M. P.; R. M. Milnes, Esq., M. P.; Sir Arnold James Knight; and on his left by Hon. Mr. Dallas, American Minister; Lord Denman; W. P. Wrightson, Esq., M. P.; and B. Oliveira, Esq., M. P.

After the usual loyal toasts had been honored, the health of the Duke of Newcastle was proposed by the Master Cutler.

The Duke responded in eloquent and appropriate terms. We extract that portion of his speech which will more particularly interest our readers. He said:

I congratulate you on this occasion on having at your Board, I believe for the first time, a man of very great importance, the representative, I will not say of a foreign, but of a cognate nation—[cheers]—the representative of a country the like of which I believe the world has never before seen, in many respects—a country that has sprung up to its present mighty size and immense political importance in so short a period. The United States—[cheers]—I believe at this moment can reckon its age by very little more than the ordinary span of human life. Many men now living can remember the Declaration of Independence. It can only reckon some fourscore years of existence; and though it had then little more than two millions of people, they are now near thirty millions, and its territory has extended from a mere belt, as I may say, to a continent. We now greet in this hall one of the most distinguished of its citizens as a representative of his country. [Loud cheers.] The reception you have given to my faint allusion to his merits and position will, I am sure, convince him, if, indeed, any conviction can be necessary to a mind of his enlightenment, and not only in this community, but all who are bound up with the interests of this community, nay, the whole country, are resolved to do everything in their power to maintain the most friendly relations. [Cheers.] I am satisfied he will feel convinced that nothing could induce this country—even that this country would make any sacrifice to avoid war with the United States but one, and that one sacrifice he would never desire to extort from us—our honor. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I am not alarmed, though some difficulties should arise as they have arisen with our transatlantic brethren. It is in the nature of things that between the two freest nations in the world some difficulty in maintaining the peace should occasionally arise. The difficulty may arise in part from their being the two freest. In some circumstances friendship may more easily be maintained with a despotic country than with a country like the United States. But certain I am that, while you have a gentleman like the present representative of the United States here, the probability of any rupture must be remote. [Cheers.] The United States, I believe, at this moment export of unwrought steel alone from this town, 6,000 tons a-year. ["Much more."] I speak not now of manufactured articles, but only of the unwrought material. Gentlemen, I beg to congratulate you on your present state of prosperity. We can well afford to speak of it in terms of congratulation, for it has been of such duration as to promise to be lasting and increasing. I am confident those here know pretty well to what this continued course of prosperity is to be attributed. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I believe it is not merely to the course Parliament has pursued the last ten years, it is, if possible, still more owing to the greatly improved feeling between masters and workmen, and I hope with confidence, also, among all classes of society. [Hear, hear, and cheers.]

The Master Cutler said—Sheffield now realizes an honor which she has never known before. I allude to the presence here of His Excellency Hon. Mr. Dallas, the representative in England of the United States. [Loud cheers.] I feel proud that my election is signalized by his visit, an event under present circumstances peculiarly gratifying. What is it, my lords and gentlemen, but an assurance that young America and old England would rather toast together than fight with each other? [Loud cheers.] The people and the [illegible] of this country denounce such a war. The press, the [illegible] and the intelligent people of America equally deprecate it. To the people of both countries it would be a scene most horrible to contemplate. It is one which could promote no good object. As Mr. Buchanan once observed, there can be no political Slavery where the English language is spoken. In London, some few months ago, Mr. Dallas promised unreservedly that his [illegible] harmony between the two countries [illegible] may be successful. [Cheers.]

Hon. Mr. Dallas (loud and continued cheering) Mr. Master Cutler, my lords, and gentlemen: Having never before been at Sheffield, it was with very great pleasure that I accepted the invitation most courteously and kindly given to me to be present on this occasion. As American citizen and representative, I was naturally desirous to see a community so eminently distinguished for its industrial energy, and of whose active intercourse with my own people it is impossible I can be ignorant. But I did not flatter myself with the hope that I should have received a welcome so cordial as that marked which connected me with the toast you have with such emphatic adoption [cheers]. It is too little merited by your unknown guest—["No, no"]—to be regarded by him in any other light than as a generous avowal of amity to his country. [Cheers.] As such it is received and reciprocated with the highest gratification and with the warmest thanks. [Cheers.] Like yourselves, gentlemen, the sons of the Western Republic love the land to which they belong [cheers]—and they hatch, especially when abroad, so to speak, [illegible] who express towards her sentiments of friendship, honor and good will. [Cheers.] Of course, gentlemen, it is not for me, a stranger, to refer now or at any time to those local and peculiar topics of interest which justly pre-occupy your minds. As to them, I am a mere looker-on, eager for instruction and anxious to understand. But as perhaps not altogether inappropriate to the occasion of the numberless advantages of this progressive age, let me for a moment allure your attention to a single one, perhaps the latest from which I think, must flow many consequences of greater moment to the social relationship between our two nations than can at first be perceived. Let us hope that those consequences, as most predict, will be mutually advantageous and useful. You have probably heard already that the irrepressible and insatiable cupidity of my countrymen—[laughter]—is about undertaking a daring exploit of annexation—[laughter]—and annexation that will at once embrace these islands—[laughter]—and, moving with a march as rapid as civilization, ultimately include all Europe, Asia and Africa. [Renewed laughter.] I have actually in my possession a piece of the chain recently forged to bind these three Eastern venerable continents to the new one of Columbia. [Cheers.] We see in the far west that you possess and accumulate treasures which we covet and must have—[laughter]—the bounty inventions of your genius—[hear, hear, hear]—the discoveries of your explorers on earth or in the heavens—the numberless additions made to the comfort and happiness of the human race by your hundreds of millions; the schemes of your commerce; every step onward or retrograde in morals, in jurisprudence, in the press, even in finance, in the stocks—we must have them. [Cheers and laughter.] We must have them—we must have them as quickly as yourselves. [Cheers.] We are aware that there is not in the wing of the carrier pigeons strength enough for this; that steam is too wretchedly slow for our impatience; submarine electric cable, with one grapple at St. John's, Newfoundland, and the other at Valencia, in Ireland, resting for 1,700 miles securely and indestructibly in the currentless depths of the Atlantic, that will realize all our aims of ambition and rivet an annexation more wonderful and infinitely more praiseworthy—(cheers)—rivet an annexation more wonderful, at all events than that of Texas or of Cuba. (Cheers.) I should not have indulged, Gentlemen, in this light vein to beguile you for a few moments, were I not perfectly satisfied that the astounding fact from which it has sprung is no longer in doubt. Our two countries—the dominions of her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America—though separated by a stormy sea several thousands of miles in width, will in the course of the coming year be drawn, so to speak, by the magical aid of machinery and science, within conversational distance of each other. The preliminary soundings were perfected a few days ago, from the terminus at one end to the other of this great artery of sympathy and of thought. I wish it were in operation. And why? Because, gentlemen, I would instantly illustrate its most glorious adaptation to the promotion of good will among men in distant nations—[cheers]—by sending your toasts to my compatriots, and giving you, before you rose from this table, a full-hearted American response. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Roebuck, in replying to the health of "the Borough Members," delivered a speech, in the course of which he spoke as follows:

Now we have one other significant circumstance in this assembly. It is the appearance of the hon. gentleman the representative of America. [Cheers.] Now, there is no man more willing than I am to maintain kindly feelings between the people of America and this country. Many years of my youth were passed in that country. I know them well, and knowing them well I like them. [Cheers.] I hope that the honorable gentleman his Excellency who now represents America here, represents the feelings of his country. [Hear, hear.] I am quite sure that he will see that upon this side of the Atlantic there is nothing but kindness, good-will, and free, frank and generous appreciation of the people upon the other side of the Atlantic. We are an old people. We are a proud people. We have that sort of pride that enables us to be careless of what is said about us. Now, his is a young country, they have not acquired that pride. I wish they had. But if they think of what is said about them, let them not look to the newspapers of this country. [Hear.] Let them look to the Parliament of this country; let them look to meetings like the present. [Cheers.] We are desirous and anxious to consider them as our friends, as our relations, but he (Mr. Dallas) must know, living in a free country, that the expression of opinion must be unfettered here, as in his country. We cannot expect that we should be sycophantic enough to praise everything American. We do not expect from them that they should praise everything English. There are blots upon both sides, and depend upon it that friendly criticism upon both sides of the water will do each other good. We must be great, we must be magnanimous, we must be generous, we must be friends. If the Americans choose to find fault with us, we will accept that criticism, and we will reciprocate the benefits by finding fault with them. (Laughter.) I am quite sure that much of benefit will arise to both nations from this course of proceeding. We receive their literature, we receive all the advancements they make in science. They take from us a fair contribution on both sides of the account. I think we pay them well in arts and science. I think they are not losers by the exchange; but let them not grudge us the greatness that belong to us. Let them be free, and frank, and generous with England. Let them honor the root from which they sprang. (Cheers.) If they are great, we are great. I believe they are destined to be a great people. We are that already; and we have conferred benefits upon mankind that mankind can never forget. (Cheers.) This is a proud assumption—not more proud than true—upon our part, and I think they would do the most graceful thing that they can do by allowing that the assumption is both proud and true. (Loud cheers.)

R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., the Mayor, (W. Fawcett,) B. Oliveira, Esq., M. P., F. T. Mappin, Esq., and T. A. Ward, Esq., also addressed the meeting, and the Mayor left the chair at a quarter after eleven.

Settlement of the Central American Question.

From the London Globe, Sept. 5.

One of the latest vessels which have sailed for America carried out very important communications. On Thursday night the gentlemen who represented the State of Honduras in the Conferences between the representatives of Her Majesty and of the United States of America, left this country, to return, we believe, to their respective posts; M. Herran being the Envoy of the State of Honduras, accredited to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and M. Alvarado, bearing credentials addressed to the Government of the United States of America. It is no secret that those gentlemen depart in a highly gratified frame of mind, having accomplished the object of their mission. That object was, indeed, one of considerable interest for greater States than the small but independent and sovereign province of Honduras. Our readers will remember that the States of Central America occupy what seems destined to be the great highway across the globe from Western Europe to the extreme East. Their political power is small, their ability to control the course of affairs insufficient. On a superficial glance, Great Britain and the United States had rival interests in obtaining the guarantee for the transit across that part of the Continent, a transit which desirably unites the Eastern and Western shores of the Great Republic, and gives England a direct route to her markets and colonies in the far East. They resolved not to contend, but to combine, and hence the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That document, however, as so often happens in the search for definite stipulations, failed to comprise all the conditions essential to a complete understanding respecting every branch of the complicated Central American question. The dispute seemed to be at a dead lock, of which the litigants were the only judges. A reference to a third party involved the risk of further complications, as we have seen exemplified in previous mediations between the two countries. It was under these circumstances that the little State of Honduras, with an intelligent eye to the opportunity, presented, in the most modest tone, a claim to a portion of the territory which was in dispute. The United States maintained that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty precluded Great Britain from continuing the occupation of the island of Ruatan and the others of the Bay Islands' group; Great Britain stood upon the facts antecedent to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. There seemed a dead lock, when Honduras, by its representatives, ingeniously put in the claim to dependencies which are geographically annexed to its shores. This claim, preferred with great intelligence, was not repelled; but after a friendly negotiation the Plenipotentiaries of Honduras have effected a treaty which, on the one part, cedes the islands in question to the State of Honduras, and on the other gives certain guarantees for the neutrality and security of transit in so much of the territory of "Central America" as falls under the control of the Government of Honduras.

Indeed, the interests of Honduras pledge her to the maintenance of neutrality and free transit, and we understand that the conclusion of this arrangement has given a decided impulse to the plan for establishing a really efficient transit across the Isthmus. The agreement with Honduras had a further beneficial effect. Seeing the progress thus made towards placing the Central American Territory under a neutral guarantee, the Government of the United States made propositions intended to facilitate a more general settlement of the other branches of the question at issue. It is now no secret that these more recent propositions were met in a corresponding spirit; and the American Minister at this Court has been enabled to forward a communication which is believed likely to be satisfactory to his Government. Of course such a communication [illegible] and we are not at liberty to anticipate the result of the final formalities. Nevertheless, we cannot help sharing the hope that the latest communications will be found to have settled this whole class of questions consistently with the dignity of both the Powers engaged. The mere fact of settlement will directly benefit the material interests, probably the political and social welfare, of the smaller States whose territories will enjoy the transit. It will open a new highway in which England and America may as heretofore pursue a further extension of that vast commerce that is already conferring so many tangible and moral benefits upon the world.

The Harvest in England and Europe.

From the London Times, Sept. 5.

There seldom was a year when the prospects of the harvest were either more varying or more important than we now find them. About ten weeks ago the [illegible] the extraordinary consumption of the war, the fact of large corn-growing districts in the East having been left untilled, and the backwardness of the Spring, raised the prices of grain to a pitch at least very discouraging to commercial enterprise. Then came several weeks of unusual heat, during which the crops ripened so fast that there arose a new panic; hands could not be found, railway works were suspended to release labor for the fields, but the farmers would not bid high enough; they trusted to a continuance of the fine weather, and much grain that might have been got in was allowed to remain on the fields. There was then a sudden change of weather, which told severely on the crops, whether standing or cut. The market rose, and we were threatened with scarcity. We have now had a week of fine drying weather, and each day we read that the corn market is "dull," or "drooping," or "heavy," as the gratifying prospect of plenty is usually announced. The clear sky now above our heads certainly seems to promise ample opportunity for saving all that is still ungarnered, and it will be the fault of the farmer if his rickyard is not at least as well filled as in most former years. Thus far there is no prospect of prices receding to a point injurious to agricultural interests, but there is little doubt of that plenty which is necessary for the interests of trade and the comfort of the people at large. Such are the fluctuations to which we have been exposed in the brief space of ten weeks. The importance of the question consists in the obvious advantage of what may be called a commercial revival just now. It would on all accounts be a great thing for Europe if the minds of men could be diverted from painful topics, from sores ever ready to break out afresh, and feelings ever threatened with collision, to the vulgar but more useful rivalry of material enterprise. Railways, steampackets, mines, manufactures, the conflux of traders, the currents of traffic, and even the streams of summer tourists, undoubtedly tend to unity and peace, and slowly but surely conduce to the improvement of mankind. One of their first conditions is plenty, and that we may now reasonably expect for one more year.

From the Continent the accounts of the harvest are still more favorable. As it was earlier than in this country, it has not suffered to the same extent by the general change of weather three weeks ago. A well-known correspondent, writing from Magdeburg on the 30th ult., and recording his observations on a journey from England, describes the harvest as everywhere much above the average, and, for some hundreds of miles, more abundant than in this country. As this occurs where the proportion of tillage is much larger than with us, the result is all the more important. There is probably an immense increase upon former years, and of that increase England will have the full advantage. The great fretwork of railways is rapidly pervading and penetrating the whole continent of Europe, and not only the vast plains of Germany and France, but even the valleys of Switzerland are now traversed by the locomotive. The effect upon prices is the same as we have already experienced in this country. But a few years ago the most salable and movable things—wheat, fat beasts, horses, butter, cheese, and eggs—varied considerably in prices in districts not very wide apart; and it was usual for families to fix their residence in this neighborhood or that, because, it being thirty or forty miles from a market, the necessaries of life were ridiculously cheap. Meat was cheaper by two pence a-pound; butter was only half the price; eggs were to be had in incredible abundance, and poultry at fabulous prices, because the only means of conveying these articles to the distant market were slow, costly, and precarious. All that is now past. In England, at least, leaving Wales and the Highlands out of the question, the market is becoming almost uniform, and no one district is at much disadvantage compared with the rest. Railways are doing the same for the Continent, and prices are consequently often twice what they were a few years ago. It is so, at least, in all articles of the better quality, for the English will have the best of everything, and appear everywhere as the rivals of the native consumer. Thus year by year Europe becomes one vast market, and we recover from those great fluctuations that but the other day were of frequent occurrence.

The Reported Ultimatum of France and England to Naples.

The *Journal de Francfort* continues to receive diplomatic communications from Vienna on the affairs of Naples. A letter of the 29th ult. says:

"Several journals have stated that France and England have presented an *ultimatum* to the Neapolitan Cabinet, the rejection of which would compel a recourse to arms. No one here has any knowledge of such a proceeding having taken place, and as to the employment of force, it would be a very dangerous precedent to compel an independent monarch to make modifications in the laws and internal regulations of his Government. It may with certainty be admitted that, even were France and England determined, under certain circumstances, to adopt coercive measures against the King of the Two Sicilies, they would, before resorting to that extremity, endeavor to bring the existing differences to an amicable understanding by the intervention of a friendly power. The efforts of Austria to induce the King of the Two Sicilies to consider the demand of the Western Powers less in the point of view of principles than of practice are of quite a confidential character, and in no way bear that of a mediation in the true sense of the word."

Stoppage of the Royal British Joint Stock Bank.

The London *Times* in its issue of the 3d inst., says:

The unprecedented circumstance of the suspension of a London joint stock bank took place this morning. For some time past doubts have been prevalent as to the Royal British Bank, and a run has been going on, which terminated to-day in the closing of the establishment, at about 11 o'clock, with a notice that business was suspended "pending negotiations." The capital of the Bank is divided into 3,000 shares of £100 each, on which £50 has been paid, making a total of £150,000, and among many practical people an opinion prevails that the greater part, if not the whole, of this will be found to have been lost.

The bank was established seven years ago, with a charter from the Board of Trade, giving several advantageous privileges, but no limitation of liability. The number of shareholders is 280, and among them are many persons of property. According to the half-yearly statement submitted on the 1st ult., the amount of its liabilities to depositors was £842,421, and its assets consisted of discounted bills, £810,204 (including, it is reported, about £250,000 cash credits) "investments in government stocks and cash," £174,364; and property in buildings, &c., £28,680. At this meeting a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, the rate previously having been 5 per cent.

The unfortunate depositors are mostly small London tradesmen, who, embracing the advantage held out by this bank of receiving small deposits on drawing accounts, were in the habit of depositing the amounts to meet their current expenditure.

At every branch large crowds of persons assembled early on the following morning, and did not leave till dark.

The *Sun* says that it is confidently asserted that the depositors will receive 20s. in the pound without any call being made on the shareholders. The losses are estimated at £6,000 to £7,000.

The *Globe* says: It is expected that the affairs of the establishment will ultimately be wound up under a Committee of Inspectors, as unnecessary delay would result from proceeding either in Bankruptcy, or in the Court of Chancery. The excitement continues, and the majority of the depositors, many of them small traders, are evidently inconvenienced to a serious extent by the disaster.

From the London Daily News.

The wide-spread distress caused by the failure of the Royal British Bank will, we earnestly hope, awaken the shareholders and depositors of other Joint Stock Banks to the necessity of at once taking measures to obtain what we have more than once urged with reference to these important establishments—a real and efficient audit, and a means of fixing on the directors a personal liability in the event of willful misappropriation of the funds. The new Joint Stock Companies Act—which, however, does not apply to banks—renders the directors liable for any dividends which may have been fraudulently declared; but this does not sufficiently meet the case. What repayment of dividends could compensate the shareholders and depositors of the Tipperary and Royal British Banks for the wholesale dissipation of their funds? In the former case a sum out of all proportion to the dividends was applied to the personal use of the directors, and from what has already transpired respecting the affairs of the Royal British Bank, the deposits of tradesmen possessed of but slender means, widows, and small capitalists, attracted by the promise of interest on their current balances, have been largely applied by the late Manager and Directors for similar purposes.

A more flagrant case of culpable negligence, amounting almost to complicity in a fraud, than that which attaches to the late Board, we can scarcely conceive. The manager, Mr. Cameron, (the grounds of whose appointment to so important a post we have never been able to understand,) was in receipt of salary of £2,000 per annum; his whole time and energies were assumed to be devoted to the affairs of the Bank, and yet we find this well-paid official obtaining advances from the funds of the institution, and accumulating a debt against himself which he is utterly unable to discharge. Now, it follows, either that the Directors were not aware of the state of his account, and therefore grossly neglected their important trust; or that they knew of what we can only look upon in the light of defalcations, and connived at them, thereby as grossly abusing the confidence placed in them. It will, however, probably turn out that some of them followed his example, and were consequently precluded from acting as they were in conscience bound to do, and compelling Mr. Cameron to refund the moneys he had borrowed from the Bank, or resign his situation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London, [illegible]

Per Asia.] [illegible] Friday, Sept. 5, 1856—5 P. M.

The [illegible] active this week, [illegible]

Cotton.—[illegible] At Liverpool there has been more demand; sales for the week 84,000 bales sold, Orleans 6⅞d. [illegible]

Coffee.—Steady; 400 casks and [illegible] bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction, and mostly sold at fully previous rates. About 1,500 bags Native Ceylon have been sold at [illegible] for common to good ordinary. Rio, suitable for shipment, is in good request, also floating cargoes, and some common quality on the spot bought in at [illegible]. 1,500 bags Costa Rica at auction partly sold at [illegible], and the remainder bought in above the value.

Copper.—Very firm; Tough Cake and Tile £[illegible]; Sheathing 13d.

The Corn Market.—Was very dull to-day, and prices of English Wheat further gave way 2s.@4s. ℔ qr. In Foreign very little doing. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 70s. 2d. on 64,792 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 68s.@72s. Red 62s.@66s. ℔ qr. American Flour 30s.@34s. ℔ barrel. The weather is favorable for the harvest.

Hemp.—Russian is dull at £34@£35 for St. Petersburg. Manila is held for higher rates; 700 bales at auction were taken in at £38@£39 for good current quality. 20 bales Sunn sold from £12@£14 for com. to good. Jute [illegible] 2,700 bales offered nearly the whole sold at an advance of 10s. ℔ ton, from £14 10s.@£23 for common to fine bright.

Indigo.—Firm, with few sellers. The next public sales are advertised to commence on the 15th October.

Iron.—The demand is moderate, and we quote Rails and Bars £7@£8 5s., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig 72s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Linseed.—A fair business has been done at firm prices. Sales of good Calcutta are reported at 58s.; of Bombay at 57s. for inferior, up to 59s. for fine; and about 12,000 qrs. Calcutta on the spot [illegible] sold at [illegible]. For arrival Taganrog cargoes are held at 58s. For Odessa seed, delivered, 55s. 6d. has been paid, and 57s. is now asked.

Linseed Cakes.—Dull of sale. American bar. Cake offered at £10 10s., c. f. and i., and barrels at £11.

Oils.—In Fish no change; Sperm steady at £105@£110, Southern £47@£48. Pale Seal £49. Linseed in limited supply, and the price for prompt delivery has advanced to 40s. 45s. being quoted for October to December, and 38s. 6d.@38s. for the early months of next year. Rape without change; Foreign Refined 54s. Brown 51s. Cocoa Nut at 44s.@46s. Palm 45s.@46s.

In Rice there has been more business doing the last two days by private contract, chiefly in Madras at 9s. 3d. for fair average pinky. To-day large sales have been brought forward, together 17,000 bags; Bengal selling at 12s.@12s. 6d. for good bold white, Ballam 9s. 3d. middle white being bought in at 11s. Madras brought 9s. 3d.@9s. 7½d. for fair to good pinky.

Rum.—Steady; small parcels of a favorite mark Demerara selling at 3s. 7d., with others at 3s. 6d. proof.

Saltpetre.—Not much doing, but prices are maintained; 2,322 bags Bengal sold; 6¾ ℔ cent. refraction 31s., 5¾ to 1 ℔ cent. 31s. 6d.@32s.

Spices.—In Ginger and Pimento nothing worthy of notice has occurred. Black Pepper is cheaper; 500 bags clean sifted Singapore sold at 4d., and subsequently 1,200 at 4 3/16d. Of 200 bags Singapore White Pepper only 70 bags sold at 7d.

Sugar.—The reduced prices have attracted more buyers of West India, the sales for the week amounting to 3,515 hhds.; 5,000 bags Mauritius and Bengal, and 280 hhds. 18 tierces and barrels Cuba Muscovado at auction mostly sold at a reduction of from 6d.@1s. on last week's prices. In floating cargoes we have nothing to report.

Tea.—Without improvement. Common Congou 8¾d.@9⅛d. ℔ lb. Of 8,310 pkgs. at auction, only 1,400 sold, principally "without reserve."

Spelter.—Firm at £26 10s.

Tallow.—Y. C. is flat at 53s. on the spot, and 49s. 6d.@50s. 3d. for the last three months of the year.

Turpentine.—No sales of Rough. Spirits in less demand; American [illegible].

Whalebone.—Small sales of Polar at £300; Southern £[illegible].

Tin.—Steady; Banca 127s. 6d.@128s.

American Stocks.—There is no revival in the demand to notice, and quotations are nominal.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Asia.] Liverpool, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

Provisions.—Bacon is going into consumption at full prices, and the stock is now likely to work off. There are no Hams or Shoulders here. Fine Cheese is salable. At recent Cheese Fairs throughout England a reduction of [illegible] had been conceded, in consequence of the large supply. In Beef the transactions are unimportant. The disgorgement of the French contract Pork on to our markets has paralyzed the trade in that article—the surplus of the English contracts is pressingly offered by Irish packers, and 65s. ℔ bbl. for a fair article of Prime Mess Pork would not be refused.

Bacon—Long Middles	58s.@55s. ℔ cwt.
C. Cut	52s.@54s. ℔ cwt.
Short Middles	50s.@[illegible] ℔ cwt.
Cheese—Fine	[illegible]@[illegible] ℔ cwt.
Ordinary to Fair	35s.@40s. ℔ cwt.
Beef	60s.@110s. ℔ tc.
Pork	[illegible]@75s. ℔ bbl.
Shoulders	40s.@42s. ℔ cwt.

Lard is being forced up to 60s. by the joint efforts of the speculators and the holders of the small quantity now here. Contracts are maturing to the extent of 500 or 600 tons, which were made at 54s. The consumption is very small; 75s. to 80s. realized.

Tallow has been unsettled by advices of large shipments from St. Petersburg, but closes with buyers at 54s. for North American—a decline of 2s.

Breadstuffs.—A return to fine weather has renewed the panic. The recent advance in Flour and Wheat has been about lost. Indian Corn is dull, but has not suffered so seriously.

White Wheat ℔ 70 lbs.	9s. 0d.@10s. 6d.
Red Wheat ℔ 70 lbs.	8s. 0d.@ 9s. 6d.
Western Canal Flour, ℔ 196 lbs.	28s. 0d.@30s. 0d.
Philadelphia Flour, &c., ℔ 196 lbs.	31s. 0d.@33s. 0d.
Ohio Flour, ℔ 196 lbs.	32s. 0d.@35s. 0d.
Yellow Indian Corn, ℔ 480 lbs.	32s. 6d.@33s. 0d.
Mixed Indian Corn, ℔ 480 lbs.	32s. 0d.@33s. 0d.
White Indian Corn, ℔ 480 lbs.	33s. 0d.@34s. 0d.

Cotton.—The demand has been active all the week, but the supply offering being very large, it is with difficulty that even 1-16d. ℔ lb. advance over last week's quotations can be obtained. The market to-day closes tamer. A good home-trade business is doing in Manchester; but for export the demand generally is not brisk. Middling Orleans, 6⅞d. ℔ lb.; Mobile, 6¾d.; Boweds, 6¾d. Stock of American, 387,153 bales; same time last year, 342,012 bales. Sales this week 84,410 bales, of which 63,110 were American. Another authority quotes an active demand, mainly from the trade, at 1-16d.@⅛d.

American Stocks.

D. Bell, Son & Co., of London, report that during the week there had been very little business doing in the market for American Securities, and prices were without alteration:

United States 6 ℔ Cents., 1867–8	104	@106
United States 6 ℔ Cent. Bonds, 1868	104	@105
Massachusetts 5 ℔ Cent. Sterling Bonds	101	@103
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ Cent. Sterling	74	@ 75
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ Cent. Bonds, 1877	79	@ 80
Virginia 6 ℔ Cent. Bonds, 1886	83	@ 85
Maryland 5 ℔ Cent. Sterling Bonds	90	@ 92
Kentucky 6 ℔ Cent. Bonds, 1868–72	88	@ 90
Alabama 5 ℔ Cent. Bonds	81	@ 83
Alabama 5 ℔ Cent. Sterling Bonds	84	@ 86
Mississippi 6 ℔ Cent. Plk. Road Bds., 1841–71	40	@ 42
Mississippi 5 ℔ Cent. Union Bank Bonds	15	@ 16
Tennessee 6 ℔ Cent. Bonds	86	@ 88
South Carolina 5 ℔ Cent. Bonds, (Barings)	94	@ 96
South Carolina 5 ℔ Cent. (Palmers)	87	@ 89
Illinois Central Railroad 7 ℔ Cent., 1875	83½	@ 84
Illinois 6 ℔ Cent., 1875	82	@ 83
Illinois 7 ℔ Cent., Freelands	88	@ 89
Michigan Central 8 ℔ Cent., 1860	94	@ 95
Michigan Central 8 ℔ Cent., 1869	91	@ 92
New-York Central 7 ℔ Cent., 1864	92½	@ 93½
New-York 6 ℔ Cent., 1865	80	@ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ Cent. 1st Mort., 1867	98	@100
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ Cent. 2d Mort., 1863	87	@ 89
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ Ct. Convertible, 1862	84	@ 85
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ Ct. Sink'g Fund, 1875	83½	@ 84½
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ Cent. 1st Mort., 1880	89½	@ 90½
Panama Sterling Bonds, 1864	94	@ 96

Another Democrat Disgusted—Letter from Judge Doolittle.

From the Milwaukie News, Sept. 9.

Racine, Sept 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the News:

Dear Sir: I shall vote for John C. Fremont, for President, if I live. The use of my name in the convention at Racine, was wholly unauthorized, without my knowledge or assent, and against my often repeated declarations to my friends here and elsewhere, that I was not only not a candidate, but would not accept the nomination if made; and my position was so well known here when the convention was held, that I was surprised to learn that it had been used at all in that convention.

You are misinformed, also, as to my avowing my determination to support Mr. Buchanan. It is known to all, that the policy of the present administration, in relation to the territory of Kansas, has received, from the beginning, my unqualified and indignant condemnation. So strong were my feelings on the subject, that I couldn't refrain from expressing my heartfelt satisfaction that the convention at Cincinnati had thrown Messrs. Pierce and Douglas overboard, and had nominated a candidate who was fully committed to the wisdom of the Missouri Compromise, and on one solemn occasion declared in his place in the Senate, "that he had set his foot on the solid ground then established, and there he would let the question stand forever."

That I should, upon personal ground, much prefer Mr. Buchanan to either of those gentlemen—of whom I cannot think without calling to mind all the Border Ruffian outrages in Kansas—I do not deny. I thank God that those gentlemen, for the violation of the plighted faith of their ancestors, as well as their own, have so soon met with a just reward.

Soon after the nomination of Mr. Buchanan I received an invitation from the Chairman of one of the Democratic Clubs in Milwaukie, to be present at the presentation of a Buchanan Banner by the ladies, and to speak upon that occasion. I declined to do so. I did not, however, state my objections in writing, for publication, lest I might injure the candidate whom I might afterwards find it my duty to support; but in conversation with that gentleman I stated to him my reasons for declining—the same in substance as I have stated to all persons with whom I have conversed, and without any reserve whatever—that if Congress, as I had reason to hope, would pass a law, either restoring the Missouri Compromise, or admitting Kansas as a Free State, or repealing the code of the usurpers in Kansas, and if Mr. Buchanan's friends in Congress, or enough of them, should, by their acts, give their country reason to hope for a change in the policy of the Government in that Territory in case he were elected, I would give him my support at this election.

When solicited by various individuals, as the friends of Mr. Buchanan, to allow my name to be used as a candidate for Congress from this District, I have uniformly declined upon the same grounds, as well as [illegible]. I can see no longer any reasonable ground for hope of a change in the policy of the Government in Kansas by Mr. Buchanan's [illegible] alternative. There is no neutrality, the issue is, in my judgment, [illegible] the vast Territories beyond it, shall become the home and be cultivated by free white men, or shall be held by a slaveholding aristocracy, and cursed by the labor of negro slaves—in a word, whether it shall be like Ohio or Kentucky, Iowa or Missouri, Wisconsin or Arkansas. The grounds of my position will appear more at length in a letter addressed to [illegible] Lovell, which will appear in the *Sentinel*. You will do me the justice to insert this brief explanation, and much oblige yours respectfully,

J. R. S. DOOLITTLE.

The Late Storm in the Gulf—Great Damage to Shipping.

The *Key of the Gulf* of [illegible] contains the following notice of vessels damaged during the recent gale, which is described as being the most disastrous since 1846:

The British bark *Endeavor*, [illegible] master, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton and timber, ran ashore on Alligator Reef, and was got off by wreckers by discharging about [illegible] bales of cotton; she arrived at the mouth of the harbor, the evening of the 25th instant, but owing to a head wind and tide did not come up to town. In the gale of the 27th she parted her chains and went ashore on Crawfish Key Shoal [illegible] the harbor, and bilged. She [illegible] heavily, and for the safety of all on board the master was compelled to cut away her masts to relieve her. There are nine feet water in her lower hold. The cargo will all be saved, but a portion of the cotton will probably be damaged.

The schooner *Eliza Pike*, [illegible] master, from New-Orleans for Charleston, took the gale off Cape Florida, and was compelled to put back for Key West; struck on the reef and leaked badly, stove deck-load of molasses, and threw overboard part of cargo in the hold; arrived here at 3½ o'clock A. M., on the 25th inst., and dragged ashore on a beach in the harbor. Cargo is now being landed in boats. The *E. P.* is owned by C. W. Newton & Co., of New-Orleans.

The ship *Isaac Allerton*, Baldwin, master, from New-York for New-Orleans, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, went ashore on the Washerwoman Shoal, and sunk in four fathoms water, on the 27th inst. The master, crew and passengers have arrived here, saving but what they had on at the time.

The brig *H. A. Stevenson*, of New-York, Budd, master, 11 days from New-Orleans, with a cargo of cotton and flour, bound to Boston, arrived at Quarantine this morning leaking very bad, having been out in the gale. The mate died on the 27th inst., and there are two of the crew sick.

LOSS OF UNITED STATES SCHOONER ACTIVE.

From the Key of the Gulf, Sept. 6.

The fears which prevailed of the loss of the schooner *Active* have proved too true. This vessel—the *Active*, Ellis, master—left Tortugas on Tuesday, Aug. 26, at 5 P. M., with a light northerly breeze, and got out to the reef at 6.30 P. M., and stood for Key West. At 11 P. M. the wind changed to N.E., in a heavy squall, and continued to blow from that direction until daylight.

At 7 A. M. of the 27th, made Sand Key, and tacked about 10 A. M., and stood for the Marquesas; anchored there about 11 A. M., the wind blowing very fresh; labored very heavily while lying at anchor, with 35 fathoms chain out, which parted at 5 P. M., hove to under balance reefed mainsail, which shortly blew to pieces, and scudded her before the wind; shortly after the wind hauled more to the eastward; shipped large quantities of water and leaked badly; made Tortugas light about 4.30 A. M., of the 28th, and in attempting to get into the harbor under a piece of the foresail, which blew away, the vessel struck on the reef known as Bush Key Reef, and there remained, the sea for some time making a complete breach over her. The passengers and crew landed safely on Garden Key at 12.30, and were brought to this place in the sloop *Plume*.

The *Active* was a schooner of about 100 tons, some 12 years old, and was employed as a tender to Fort Jefferson.

From Tortugas.—The gale was very severe at Tortugas, although but little damage was done. The slate blew off the roof of the Quarters and several of the small trees were blown up. The tide rose higher than at any time since 1846. The waters made a passage of about 700 yards through Long Key—four feet water at low tide—and the Key is very much reduced in length.

A carboy marked "Oil of Vitriol, No. 164, Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia, P.—No. 27, New-Orleans, 65," was washed ashore on the 28th ult. A spar painted white, with rigging attached, apparently a vessel's lower mast, was seen to pass Tortugas on the 27th.

The brig *E. H. Fittler*, four days from Mobile, for Philadelphia, got ashore on the reef Aug. 30, and got off same day without assistance, and proceeded on her voyage.

Douglas Denounced at the South.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 11.

What have we seen? The Territorial Legislature of Kansas pass laws, admitting and protecting Slavery, and, therefore, obnoxious to Abolitionism. And what is the course of Mr. Douglas, and other Democratic leaders in Congress? Six years ago, when, under the same principle of "popular sovereignty," Abolitionism in California excluded the South from that magnificent domain, and she protested against it, the leaders of the Democratic Party sustained the principle, and sanctioned our exclusion.

What, we repeat, is their course, when the people of Kansas, acting under the same doctrine, pass laws protecting Slavery? Mr. Douglas comes forward with his "Pacification bill,"—a bill which, in the teeth of "popular sovereignty," in the teeth of the Nebraska bill itself—repealed whole statutes of the territorial legislature. And this measure, so flagrant in its violation of the just uttered pledges of the Democratic Party—this measure, reviving "Congressional intervention," and repealing the laws of a Pro-Slavery Territorial Legislature—actually passes the United States Senate by the vote of the Democratic Party and of Southern Senators!

There is a still lower deep. With an effrontery beyond conception, Mr. Douglas, in his late speech, even vaunts that the Democratic Senators were willing to repeal the obnoxious laws, while the Free-Soilers resisted it for political effect. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, "out-Herods" all, by invoking Executive intervention, to strangle "judge and jury," for the escape of Abolition malefactors in Kansas.

Can betrayal of principle go further? What is this doctrine of popular sovereignty, that to-day, repudiates Congressional intervention, and to-morrow, invites it—that makes the courts of the United States the sole arbiter, yet calls upon an abolitionized Congress and the President to trample upon them? Popular sovereignty for California, and popular sovereignty for Kansas are very different things. It is to be lauded and upheld when it excludes Slavery, but to be repudiated when it admits Slavery. Congressional intervention, on the other hand, is to be repudiated when invoked to protect Slavery in California, but to be fostered when invoked to crush it in Kansas! The compromise of 1854 is to be kept when it defrauds the South, but to be violated when it benefits her. Such is the last warning specimen of national democratic faith.

And is it expected of the people of this State, that they will shout hosannas at the heels of a party which stands ready so to insult and trample on them? Shall we cringe and fawn about a party which, by its recent acts, assures us in what contemptible esteem it holds its own principles and our rights? Shall we, despite the experience of California and those demonstrations, still praise the glorious doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," and look to the Democratic Party to enforce it faithfully? One thing is certain. The Democratic Party in Washington are ready to abandon it. Northern Democrats quail before the pressure of an overwhelming sentiment at home, while southern democrats, as before, are found ready to sacrifice principle—sacrifice the South—that abolition may be appeased, and a spoils dispensing party be led to triumph.

Poor Old Buck.

The Berks County *Press*, a Fillmore paper published at Reading, Penn., in its issue of Tuesday morning, contains the following:

"Discretion the Better Part of Valor.—The friends of Mr. Buchanan have become convinced of the utter hopelessness of their cause, and of their inability to secure the election of their candidates. Despair has seized upon them, and they have very wisely concluded that it would be best for Mr. Buchanan to withdraw entirely from the contest. A consultation was held on Friday last, at Ephrata Springs, which was attended by a considerable number of his leading friends, and at which the matter was said to have been warmly and spiritedly discussed. The conclusion arrived at has not yet been made public, but it is such as will, no doubt, permit him to remain nominally in the field, with no hope of an election. The signs of the times are such as must satisfy any observing man, that the Democracy, with their Cincinnati platform, will scarcely carry a single State in the Union. * * * Mr. Buchanan will only be able to carry two counties for certain—Berks and York—with a slim chance for only eleven more. These facts have come home to his friends, and they can do nothing to prevent it."

Benjamin Anderson, arrested at Camden, N. J., on Friday, on a charge of the murder of a white girl, has been committed to answer. It was alleged that the girl went from Philadelphia to a camp-meeting some five or six miles from Camden, in company with two other females, and while there she visited a shop kept by a man named Kerdan, and there met the accused. Anderson, it is said, gave her a bottle of liquor which she threw upon the ground. This incensed Anderson, and he struck her twice, once on the side of the neck, and the second time in the mouth; the last blow knocking her down in a senseless condition, in which state she remained until her death, about an hour after the infliction of the blows.

Threatened Lynch Law in Maryland.—The Delaware *Republican* states that Mr. William Horn, who formerly kept a clothing store and livery stable in that city, but who is now engaged in buying and trading in carriages through the lower portion of Delaware and the adjacent counties of Maryland, was attacked by a mob on the 6th instant, at Denton, in the latter State, charged with tampering with slaves. Mr. H. took refuge in the hotel of Mr. Purnell, through whose persuasion the mob finally dispersed after being assured that the charge was unfounded.

SEPT 1856

[illegible] FREE-STATE FORCES [illegible] GEN. LANE [illegible] LECOMPTON.

RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS DEMANDED.

THE AUTHORITIES YIELD.

THE TERRITORIAL MILITIA DISBANDED.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

My last gave you the history of affairs up to Wednesday evening [illegible] The wife and [illegible] of the Captain were in it at the time, but fortunately escaped unhurt. A party of horsemen sent out by Gen. LANE to watch the movements of the enemy, on their return reported that they had fallen back and encamped at [illegible]. Intelligence was received in town of the movement of a body of the enemy from Lecompton down the other side of the Kaw, to invest the timber land opposite of Lawrence. Col. HARVEY, with the 1st Regiment, was ordered to cross the river and intercept them. His regiment went out and were stationed along the road to await the enemy. They watched through the night for them, but they did not make their appearance. On Thursday, a company of horsemen under Col. WALKER, just before dusk, were sent to reconnoitre about the enemy's camp. They exchanged shots with the scouts of the enemy, but no injury was done.

MARSHAL DONALDSON IN TOWN.

Marshal DONALDSON and Deputy Marshals NEWSOM and CRAMER came into town, accompanied with one hundred and eighty U. S. troops. DONALDSON made inquiries for Gen. LANE, for C. W. BABCOCK, the President of the Kansas State Central Committee and others. These men were not to be found. To the Marshal's anxious inquiries for LANE, the reply was made, "He has gone to Iowa with a cannon under his arm." The Marshal was greeted with the most provoking inquiries concerning his horse-stealing and plundering exploits last May. He is a tall, seedy-looking sort of a man, verging upon sixty years of age, I should think. All that appears ugly about him is an ugly looking eye. As a man, he is unfit to be Marshal, but he makes a grand tool for ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW to use in crushing out Free-State men. It is not strange that the Administration should have selected such nobodys to fill such important posts. After marching about town for some little time, he and his troops returned to Lecompton. While in town, the Marshal and his Deputy—NEWSOM—indulged in language calculated to create disturbance. There were but few people in the street, most all of the men having been ordered to their quarters. There was a sort of ominous silence pervading the town, portending a feeling hard to be restrained. I hear that one of the officers connected with the troops remarked that he went through the town that day with greater fear than he ever had when traversing the streets of Mexican cities during the Mexican War. But Marshal DONALDSON took his one hundred and eighty troops away without making an arrest or finding those for whom he sought.

The first regiment, under command of Col. HARVEY, were ordered to cross the river and march to a position opposite Lecompton, there to await an attack by the full force under Gen. LANE upon the 800 barbarians assembled therein in accordance with the proclamation of WOODSON and the commanders of the Territorial Militia. LANE was to be at Lecompton at sunrise on Friday morning. Early that morning we had one of the most severe and drenching showers known even to Kansas. The rain fell in torrents—the wind blew like a young hurricane—and the lightning and thunder performed their part with the grandest magnificence. These delayed our march until later in the morning.

ON TO LECOMPTON.

By 10 o'clock the Free-State army was on its way to Lecompton. The enemy were at that time encamped near the residence of G. W. CLARKE, Pottawatomie Indian Agent, and murderer of BARBER. Our forces took the river road, passing along through the heavy timber and deep ravines which are found all along the banks of the Kaw. By noon they emerged out on the open prairie near the house of CLARKE. The smoke was still curling from the fires where the enemy had been encamped—but the enemy had fled to Lecompton two hours before. CLARKE's house was lonely and deserted. Three large rocking-chairs stood out on the porch, and freshly cut water-melons near by seemed to testify that the inmates had left in a hurry. As our forces marched by the house of the murderer, some of them smarting under the injuries they had received from him, were determined to set fire to and plunder it—but the strict orders of General LANE prevented it. When the forces arrived on the camping-ground which the enemy had deserted, they could plainly see on the high ridge just outside of Lecompton the enemy's scouts watching their movements. The forces were drawn up into line, and preceded by the company of scouts under Capt. J. B. CLINE, and the cavalry under Col. WALKER, they proceeded on their way through the timber intervening between them and Lecompton. On emerging from this timber they found themselves upon the high ridge adjoining Lecompton on the east and southeast. To the northwest of them, and immediately south of Lecompton, is a little valley. Over this valley, and in full view of our whole force, the scouts of the enemy and our own were manoeuvring. Swift as lightning on their fleet steeds they would approach one another, discharge their pieces, and then retreat, to load and return again. This pleasant sport lasted some ten or fifteen minutes.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK.

In the meantime Gen. LANE prepared his forces for the attack. Lecompton is surrounded on the east, south and west by bluffs and ridges, the sides of which are thickly timbered. The ridge to the east makes out into a point commanding the town, and within two hundred yards of the Capitol buildings. To the north flows the Kaw. The cavalry under Col. WALKER, and Captain [illegible] and MITCHELL's companies of riflemen were ordered to take a position immediately south of the town. The cavalry under Captains CLINE and LENHART, and the remaining companies of infantry and riflemen took a position to the southeast and along the ridge, to the east of the town. On the highest point of this ridge, nearest the town, Major [illegible] was stationed with his artillery. When the forces were thus disposed, Gen. LANE sent Mr. C. H. BRANSCOMBE and Capt. CLINE with a white flag into town, to demand of the authorities an immediate and unconditional surrender of all prisoners in the custody of the Territorial militia.

THE AUTHORITIES YIELD.

While matters were thus progressing on the east of the town, a United States dragoon came out to Col. WALKER, informing him that the authorities would accede to any demands we had to make, and requested him to delay an attack until he could see them and return. The Dragoon returned back to town, and brought the following note from Acting Governor WOODSON:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Lecompton, K. T., Sept. 5, 1856.

To Gen. Lane and Capt. Walker:

GENTLEMEN: Hearing from a United States soldier, Private [illegible], that your only object is the release of certain prisoners held here, please let me know upon what terms you desire their release. Answer immediately in writing, by the bearer.

Very respectfully, DAN'L WOODSON, Acting Gov. K. Territory.

The reply to this was:

"We demand the release of the prisoners in the hands of the militia."

DEMAND FOR THE RELEASE OF THE STATE PRISONERS—RESULT OF THE MISSION.

The result of the mission of Mr. BRANSCOMBE I give you in his own language:

"When our forces reached the hill overlooking Lecompton, within a quarter of a mile of the place, they halted. I was directed by Gen. LANE to go into the town and make a demand of the immediate release of all Free-State prisoners then in Lecompton. I started with a flag of truce in my hand, accompanied by Capt. CLINE, of Osawatomie. We found the Pro-Slavery force drawn up in battle array near the Capitol, now in process of erection. Many of them were stationed behind unfinished walls. We rode directly to the Capitol. I inquired for Gen. RICHARDSON, who soon made his appearance. I asked him if he was commander of forces then assembled at Lecompton. He [illegible] as he was. An individual here stepped forward and [illegible] This individual, [illegible] Gen. MARSHALL, said to me that he was ready to receive any proposition, being the commander of the forces then assembled. I then spoke to him as follows:

'I am ordered by Gen. LANE to demand of you the unconditional and immediate release of all Free-State prisoners which are now held in Lecompton.'

Gen. MARSHALL replied: 'We wish to make no compromise with Gen. LANE, except that he will treat the prisoners whom he has taken in the same kind manner in which we treat the prisoners whom we have taken.'

I then said: 'Do I understand you to refuse to release the prisoners demanded?' He answered that he should not accede to the demand. We were about starting to return to Gen. LANE, when Gen. MARSHALL requested us to wait a minute. After a few moments' conference with some of his friends, he returned and said that the prisoners whom I demanded had all been released, and provisions had been made for a detachment of United States troops to escort them to Lawrence. He then requested me to say to Gen. LANE that he demanded of him the release of all prisoners whom Gen. LANE had taken. I told him I should be happy to comply with his request. This ended the interview.

CHAS. H. BRANSCOMBE."

ARRIVAL OF COL. COOKE—INTERESTING CONVERSATION WITH HIM.

Hardly had Mr. BRANSCOMBE returned and made his report to Gen. LANE, ere Col. COOK and staff, in company with Col. WALKER, of our cavalry, arrived upon the ground. Col. COOK came in obedience to the urgent demands of the frightened and cowardly barbarians, who, on the approach of our forces, sent messengers to his camp to claim his protection. When the citizens of Lawrence asked for the presence of United States troops to protect them against the fury of the legalized mob of the United States Marshal they would not have it! Lecompton did!

Adjutant-General PARROTT, in behalf of Gen. LANE, held consultation with Col. COOK.

Col. COOK said to him: "You have done wrong—you ought not to have come up here. The militia are disbanded and are going home—*the Missourians have gone home!* You have everything your own way now. Public opinion is on your side; the country is on your side, and all you have to do is to use your power with moderation."

Gen. PARROTT informed him that we knew nothing of the disbanding of the Territorial militia, and it was impossible for us to gather any information from Lecompton, except we came in force sufficient to guard those in search of it. He also stated to him that we demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the prisoners held in custody by the militia at Lecompton.

Col. COOK said that "these prisoners should be released. I pledge you the honor of a United States military officer that they shall be released and escorted to Lawrence." He also said: "I have before called the attention of the acting Governor to these prisoners, and used my influence to secure their release."

He was then asked: "Can we rely upon the United States troops to open the road from Lawrence to Leavenworth and to Westport, and protect the settlers against the bands of men-stealers infesting them?"

Col. COOK—Everything cannot be done in a moment; Gen. SMITH has command at Leavenworth, and I presume he will attend to his end of the road. If you will only be moderate everything will come out right, and you will be protected.

Gen. PARROTT—I am directed by our General to inquire of you whether you would interfere with your troops in case an attack was made upon bands of men such as are now or have been assembled at Lecompton?

Col. COOK—I am here to preserve the peace. I have six hundred men out there, and I can't let any strong party attack a weaker.

Col. WALKER—What shall we do when these villains come to burn our houses, steal our property, and scalp us?

Col. COOK—American citizens have the right to defend themselves and property.

After again and again begging of us to use our power with moderation, and assuring us that our prisoners should be released and safely returned, he withdrew on being informed by Gen. PARROTT that our force should in consideration of these things be withdrawn.

RETURN HOME.

Our skirmishers were then recalled and the order given to march for home. As the force marched out from behind the timber which sheltered our cavalry under Col. WALKER from view, they saw drawn up immediately behind them the six hundred dragoons under Col. COOK, together with five pieces of artillery.

The sight was beautiful to behold, but it would have been infinitely more so, could we have known that they were there to uphold the rights of the "sovereign squatters of Kansas," instead of defending the Government and laws which the barbarians of Missouri and of the South have forced upon us.

Just as Col. COOK came upon the ground, Deputy Marshal CRAMER came out from Lecompton and was very anxious to see him. Unfortunately for CRAMER, instead of arresting any one he himself was arrested. The Deputy Marshal's voice trembled as though he had a "fit of ague." They let him go.

Some thought that he came up to use the troops to make arrests. Some one said to Col. COOK, "It is presumed you're not going to use your troops to-day to make arrests?"

Col. COOK—"That is an after consideration."

A VOICE—"If you do, by G—d, there will be a fight."

No arrests were attempted.

Our forces, as they marched for home, passed by the charred and smoky ruins of the houses of Mr. [illegible], Col. WALKER, Mr. [illegible] and Judge WAKEFIELD, all of which had been burned by the barbarians. What a lesson of magnanimity they can learn from the conduct of Gen. LANE and his forces, who passed by the house of the demon CLARKE, leaving it untouched.

The spirit which animates our people is invincible. Their exposure to the night air—the necessity at times of resting upon the damp ground, exposed without covering, to the heavy dews, has sickened many, bringing upon them that curse of the Western country—the chills and fever. Notwithstanding this, when the command to march is given, in spite of the admonitions of friends and the advice of physicians, these men will turn out. I saw in a wagon following our forces, although it was an extremely warm day, one man covered thickly with blankets. He was told that he ought not to be out at all. Said he, "so long as I don't have more than three shakes a day I am going to turn out to fight."

So determined and so enthusiastic are the men—so desirous of meeting the enemy that it is with exceeding difficulty that they are restrained from entering upon expeditions replete with rashness. I have never been an ardent admirer of Gen. LANE, yet I must say that his moderation, and the masterly skill which he manifests in controlling and keeping in subjection the fearfully aroused spirits around him, entitles him in this regard to the respect of every true friend of Kansas.

A LETTER FROM GOVERNOR REEDER

On The Approaching Election of President and the Candidates.

NEW-YORK CITY, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1856.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

GENTLEMEN: The letter of your correspondent H., and your editorial comments upon it of the 16th inst., seem in common courtesy to demand a reply. Your correspondent does not err in saying that I desire the success of the Republican Party and the election of their candidate, and that I am ready to contribute any honorable effort to bring it about. This is not the result of any preference as to men, but in spite of it. With Colonel FREMONT I am unacquainted. I have never seen him, nor had any communication with him, direct or indirect, verbal or written. On the other hand, my feelings of friendship and admiration for Mr. BUCHANAN, as a man, are of no ordinary character, and are strengthened by years of friendly intimacy and reciprocal acts of kindness uninterrupted to this time by a single misunderstanding or unpleasant feeling; and I would at any time defend him promptly and indignantly against personal attacks upon his reputation. I believe him to be a man of distinguished ability, of high integrity and valuable experience. He is surrounded, too, in Pennsylvania, by many political friends, whom personally, I love and esteem, and to whom I am united by ties of long-cherished political and social intimacy, and the loss of whose friendship I should regard as a great calamity. For more than a quarter of a century I have steadily labored with the Democratic Party, and never doubted that I should do so during my life. For years I have exerted myself to bring about Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination. In 1848 and 1852 I was one of those who carried for him the delegates of our district, and was his zealous and ardent supporter. On each occasion I was in the National Convention as one of his delegates.

These ties are exceedingly strong and hard to sever, especially with one who is naturally of a conservative cast, and slow to change old habits of thought and action; and I have resisted for months the convictions that were urging me to my present declaration. I have diligently sought reasons and arguments to save myself the pain of breaking up old associations and alienating myself from my old friends, but all in vain. My love of country and hatred of oppression would not allow my feelings and inclinations either to delude my judgment or still my conscience, and I am compelled to forfeit my self-respect by submitting what I believe to be palpably wrong, or else to enrol myself in opposition to the Democratic Party.

I can see no reasonable hope of justice and sympathy for the people of Kansas in the success of the Democracy. In its ranks, and with the power to control its action, are found the Border Ruffians of Missouri and their accomplices of the South, who have trampled upon the Constitution and all the essential principles of our Government, robbed Kansas of its civil liberty and right of suffrage, laid waste its territory with fire and sword, and repudiated even civilization itself.

In its platform I find the enunciation of principles which would put the rope about the necks of men for exercising the Constitutional right of petitioning Congress for a State Government, [illegible] revolution, and a declaration [illegible] by rapine, violence and outrage, beyond all human endurance.

I find the whole party of the nation assembled in National Convention, with but one individual dissent, approving [illegible] the Administration which has [illegible] all the wrongs inflicted upon Kansas and [illegible] an intestine war.

I find all its representatives in Congress, with three individual exceptions, laboring [illegible] by speech and vote, to cover up the iniquities of this Administration and the Border Ruffians of Missouri, and to suppress a fair investigation of outrages which shock both humanity and republicanism, and defy the Constitution and the laws.

I find these same representatives, after the truth was elicited in spite of their efforts, still refusing to relieve the people from a code of laws imposed upon them by a foreign army, and still refusing to admit them into the Union, only for reasons which, in the cases of nine existing States, had been declared untenable and of no account.

I find them disregarding a free Constitution adopted in a legal, constitutional [illegible] will of the people, and supporting a law to produce a substitute, which it is easy to show would have perpetuated in the State Government the usurpation which had by force already seized upon the Government of the Territory.

I find them refusing to make appropriations for the army unless that army is to be used to enforce a code of laws violative, on their face, of the constitution, enacted by a legislature in violation of the law of the United States, and imposed by foreign force upon conquered and subjugated American citizens.

I find them, in a word, steadily aiding by all their Congressional action to make a Slave State in Northern latitudes, and that, too, against the will of its inhabitants.

I find that one member who more than any other stood out against the enslavement of his white fellow-citizens, is refused a renomination by the Democratic Party of his District.

I find in the canvass now going on that the whole tone of their party press is in the same direction. When the first startling intelligence of the outrages in Kansas reached the States, their editors denounced the foul wrong in terms of fitting indignation. It was but a spasmodic effort, however, and in deference to the South and the prevailing sentiment of the party, they have dropped off, one after the other, until now; so far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not a Democratic paper which dares boldly to justify and defend the Free-State Party, and denounce their invaders. In place of encouragement and sympathy for their outraged fellow-citizens from the North, there is little else than jeers and ridicule for their oppressed and suffering condition—misrepresentation of their motives and conduct, and a pretended incredulity of the statements and appeals which they send to their brethren of the States.

I find their speakers exhibiting the same spirit—some of them ignoring the question entirely; others of them treating it with perversions, misrepresentations and false issues; and others taking openly the side of the oppressors; but no one of them advocating the cause of Kansas, or favoring her admission under the Free-State Constitution adopted by her people.

In the public demonstrations and processions of the party, I find banners and devices containing brutal insults, in response to the appeals of that people for protection against unparalleled wrongs, calculated, as no doubt they must be intended, to prepare the masses for a continued refusal of justice and protection, and a relentless persistence in outrage and oppression.

I find all the Democrats South, and a portion of the Democracy of the North, boldly repudiating the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by insisting that Slavery has a right to go into the Territories, in spite of Congress or the people; and that the inhabitants of the Territory have no right to pass territorial laws to forbid it or exclude it. Democratic representatives from Pennsylvania even, in the Senate and the House, hold and proclaim these opinions, while other representatives from Pennsylvania, with Democratic leaders from other States, declare themselves publicly to be non-committal upon this heresy; the inevitable tendency of which, it is easy to show, will be to prevent almost entirely the formation of any more Free States.

Having originated a movement myself, to aid our people by sending them men and money, and having prosecuted it with the strictest avoidance of party character, and a studied neutrality as to the political canvass, and having earnestly asked the coöperation of men of all parties, I have failed to enlist in it, to my knowledge, a single Democrat. In the Conventions of Cleveland and Buffalo, called without distinction of party, in furtherance of this enterprise, there was no Democrat present but myself. This cannot have been from any want of generosity or of means, but only in deference to the prevailing tone and sentiment of the party, which is enlisted upon the other side of the question. And not only have they abstained from aiding the movement, but in their presses and by their private influence they have endeavored to cripple and retard it by sneering at it, warning the community against it as treasonable, and declaring that the money would be misapplied, thus endeavoring to prevent contributions even from friends of the measure.

I might go on with this catalogue and enumerate other indications, if necessary, showing that the prevailing tone of the party is hostile to Kansas; but I consider it only necessary to add, that what I have said relates but to the North. The South, where the great mass of the party is to be found, makes no pretension, as a whole, to the advocacy of anything but pure border-ruffianism.

What, then, have the Free-State men of Kansas to expect from a Democratic Administration, even if presided over by Mr. BUCHANAN? If he could be left to act upon his own impulses, unaffected by external influences, and free from all pledges and obligations, express and implied, the case would be very different. But, unfortunately, this is not so. His election would rightfully be considered a decision against us whatever may be his own private feelings. His offices at Washington, in Kansas and elsewhere would necessarily, to a large extent, be filled with our enemies. His information would come through a distorted medium; and lastly, he could not aid us without having first made up his mind to be abandoned and warred upon by his own party. The South would charge him with violating his pledges and turn upon him with the bitterest hostility, and at least a portion of the Northern Democracy would follow their example. He would thus be left without a party to support his administration, unless he should cast himself into the arms of the Republicans. We cannot, it seems to me, either ask or expect him to do this upon a question where party lines are so plainly drawn before his election. Like all other men in the same situation, he must obey the party sentiment on which he is elected. That there are Democrats in Pennsylvania who are full of indignation against the conduct of the South in regard to Kansas, I am well aware, and that they would use their influence to redress her wrongs, I am well satisfied; but they are too few in proportion to the whole party of the Union to sustain his administration in a war with his party. They have as yet been unable to make their opinions appear and be felt in the party, and, of course, cannot do so hereafter. I honor their good intentions, but I cannot believe in their power.

I repeat that I have been forced to these conclusions after no slight struggle with my feelings and inclinations. Should Mr. BUCHANAN be elected, and his Administration be different from what my judgment compels me to believe, I shall give it my cordial approbation, and my feeble though willing support. As I believe now, I must regard the Democratic Party as fully committed to Southern sectionalism, towards which, for some time past, it has been rapidly tending, and I quit it, well assured that my duty to my country demands at my hands this sacrifice of personal feeling. Very truly yours, A. H. REEDER.

Letter to Gov. Geary from the Leavenworth Exiles.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following:

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1856.

To His Excellency, Gov. Geary, Kansas Territory:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned citizens of Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, hereby make known to you that they have been peaceable and law-abiding citizens of Leavenworth, and as such were engaged in their lawful business, until Tuesday, the 2d inst., when they were called upon by a certain Capt. EMORY, with an armed posse under his command, and ordered to leave the city forthwith. Many of us have left large stocks of goods, and our houses and furniture all at the mercy of our persecutors.

We have committed no crime against the laws of the United States, or those of Kansas Territory.

We now petition you to protect our property, and to give us assurance of your protection, so that we may return peaceably to our houses in Leavenworth. As we are here without means and on heavy expenses, with our families, we would urge you to give us an answer to this at your earliest convenience.

We are your obedient servants,

S. NORTON, M. D.,	NELSON MCCRACKEN,
H. B. CLARK,	JOHN RANDALL,
W. [illegible],	J. A. DAVIES,
F. ENGLESMAN,	WM. ENGLESMAN,
H. S. LEAVITT.	

Kansas Movement in Ohio.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR FOR AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The following Petition is being circulated and very respectably signed in Rockport, Ohio:

To S. P. Chase, Governor of Ohio:

SIR—The progress of civil war in Kansas, and the oppression, robberies, murders, and other horrid crimes committed on our friends and recent neighbors who have emigrated to that Territory, constitute a crisis which calls for the exertion of prompt and efficient means to arrest further progress of such events. There is no avoiding the issue. The Free people of the North must resist further aggression, or submit to worse than Hungarian fate.

To look to the General Government for protection and relief is in vain. Its Executive is in coalition with the slave interest—aiding and abetting these assaults of the Border Ruffians. The only source then for the people of the North to seek relief is in the extension of State rights, State power, and State sovereignty. On that subject we have already received important lessons from the Slave States, and we may well improve by the instruction at this juncture.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Rockport, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, therefore, respectfully petition your Excellency to [illegible] calling a special session of the Legislature of our State, for the purpose of devising some legal and constitutional means for the protection and relief of our fellow-citizens who in the exercise of their rights have emigrated to Kansas.

Also, that your Excellency enter into communication with the Executives of each of the Free States, inviting a concert of free, prudent, but decided action in resisting all unlawful and unjust aggressions of the Slave Power, and of the Executive of the General Government.

Signed by JACOB B. [illegible], and numerous other citizens of Rockport.

Kansas Affairs in Illinois.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.

To His Excellency Joel A. Matteson, Governor of the State of Illinois:

The undersigned citizens of the county of ———, in the State of Illinois, respectfully represent to your Excellency that it is notorious, and they verily believe, that many citizens of this State, in common with citizens of other non-slaveholding States, who have emigrated to the Territory of Kansas, with intent to improve their fortunes, establish homes, and plant institutions similar to those which we enjoy, [illegible] burned as to their farms, crops and dwellings, robbed and murdered in their persons, and with their wives and children driven from the Territory by armed and lawless invaders from Missouri and other slaveholding States;

That the only crime [illegible] charged upon them by their assailants are their intentions as above set forth;

That they have asked protection of the Executive of the United States in vain, their petitions for succor having been virtually denied;

That all access of our citizens to the usual highways are, and have been for months, obstructed and closed by those same invaders;

That these violations of rights belonging to us as citizens of Illinois, are countenanced and aided by the Executive of the [illegible].

In view of this state of things, we do most respectfully petition your Excellency that you speedily convene the General Assembly of this State, in order that they may, in coöperation with the Legislature of other aggrieved States, adopt such measures for the protection of the rights of our citizens as may to them seem fit and necessary.

Letter From a Clergyman in Kansas—Dreadful State of Things.

Extract of a Private Letter dated

OSAWATOMIE, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

You will in a measure sympathize with me when I tell you the circumstances under which I now write. I am here ——, whither I am fled from the tyrant PIERCE and his Border Ruffians. They seek to shed my blood, and I am hid from their wrath. For three weeks we received no mail. It was feared that the mail-carrier and contractor were both murdered. But they had been made prisoners at Westport. The carrier has been released by making oath that he will never return to Kansas while it is a Territory. The contractor was permitted to come and deliver his mail on Friday night last. Few knew the mail had come, nor was the mail all opened. He left again the same night. The first thing I heard on Saturday morning was the sound of the feet of the horses of the advance guard of our foes. They shot down a nephew of mine, who chanced to be in the road about 100 yards from my house. This was soon followed by a cousin of mine, an amiable Christian man, who was near, and tried to escape. He fled to the woods; horsemen pursued him and shot him. Another man was badly wounded near by. Soon about four hundred, all mounted and armed, having, also, cannon, were seen formed in solid columns, on the high ground that commands our village. The few families that the rumored invasion had not driven from their homes (a few had gone away had again returned, thinking the alarm all false, for rumor had said they were coming for nearly two weeks,) fled to the woods for their lives. About forty Free-State men, armed, was all the force we had to repel them. About one hundred, who had been here for a few days, left on Thursday evening.

The firing commences. The party, shielded partly by timber, stood until they had killed about each man one, and wounded as many more. They then fled; some of them had to swim the river—one was killed while crossing—one killed and two wounded on climbing up the bank. Loss on Free-State side, four killed and four wounded, two missing. Pro-Slavery loss uncertain. As near as we can learn they had about 40 killed, and something over that number wounded.

It took five wagons to carry away their dead and wounded. They cannonaded the buildings for a while, then robbed and burned about 30 houses—among the rest two stores and the Post-Office. They took all the mail matter that was brought in the night before, carried it out, tore open the letters, took what they wished, and scattered the rest along the road; some six or seven envelopes, with my name on them, have been found, but only one letter. [illegible] they found a number of drafts in so large a mail, and will probably try to use them. Let banks look out for forgeries.

When they had done their work they left. But it was a gloomy day. I shall not attempt to describe it nor my feelings, while I lay concealed, much less the feelings I had when, late at night, I got help, and with lantern in hand went to the woods, found the dead body of my cousin and brought it home. On Sabbath a few collected and buried our dead. May God have mercy on the murderers—they know not what they do. As they went away they visited my house, determined to have me, but could not find me. They were going to burn the house, but we had a sick woman there with three sick children; they, seeing them, forebore; at least one man, more merciful than the rest, drove the others away.

To-day word comes that another company of Missourians who have been encamped about 25 miles from us were marching to make a clean sweep of all the men they can find on both the Osage and Pottawatomie rivers. Men fled to the woods. God only knows where and when these things will end. Many cannot now get away and must die unless God Almighty save us. The North promised us aid, but many were not ready to come until after the election. Alas! delay is often fatal. I would have all start away could I [illegible] and could hope to get away from so great danger. My children are in constant fear—but my wife is not in a situation to travel, nor can I leave her alone. Do pray for us, we feel shut up to the mercy of God. Our lives are hourly in great jeopardy and we are so shut in that we cannot now safely start in any direction but due West.

Brother FINCH fled toward the Neosho. Our country is fast losing its inhabitants. O, that Congress and the country could but realize our situation! As to Lawrence, we fear for her. Rumor says that she is threatened by a force of some 2,000 or 3,000. But I must close. I expect to send this by a friend who starts to-morrow, to make his way out of the Territory; whether he will be able to get through, I know not.

It is now doubtful whether we shall have any more mails, or whether we can get any Post-Office stamps or any direct communication with our friends.

But I will not dwell on the dark side. I will still look up, and trust in God. Yours, truly, S. L. ADAIR.

Interesting Decision Concerning Land Claims—Important to Settlers.

Our readers are aware that at the southwestern point of Lake Superior there are two rival cities lying alongside of each other, one known as *Superior* and the other as *Superior City*. Mr. OLIPHANT, in his clever book upon the Northwest, a portion of which appeared originally in *Blackwood's Magazine*, says that the two cities of that region are to be Chicago and Superior, and that the latter, at the mouth of the St. Louis, is within thirty miles as near to the entrance of the Erie Canal as the former. The rush for the land in that vicinity was so great that a contest grew up between the original settlers of the site of Superior City and certain persons who claimed it by the alleged right of agricultural preëmption. This contest has been going on for some two years in the Department of the Interior, and has given rise to many questions on the interpretation of statutes of the highest importance to the settlers in all the Territories, and especially to those of Kansas and Nebraska, where the most severe litigations are likely to arise in the settlement of land claims.

These questions were submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney-General, and Mr. CUSHING has prepared very elaborate opinions upon them, which have been adopted as the guide of the local land offices in the adjudication of the points at issue. We understand that numerous important cases have been suspended in the Land Offices, in view of the expected decision of the points in the case of *Superior City*, in which they have been most elaborately argued and determined on great consideration.

The questions submitted to Mr. CUSHING, arising on the interpretation of the acts of 1841 and 1844, are thus discussed and decided:

1. The first question is, in substance, whether the words in the act of 1841, "portions of the public lands which have been selected as the site for a city or town," are to be confined to cases of such selection in virtue of some special authority, or by some official authority. I think not, for the following reasons: The statute does not, by any words of legal limitation, say so. The next following clause of the act, which speaks of lands "included within the limits of any incorporated town," implies the contrary, by making separate provision for a township existing by legal or public authority. The next succeeding clause [illegible] for the purposes of trade [illegible] for a town site [illegible] voluntary occupation for a certain period of time, and [illegible] the public land, by excluding such land from liability to ordinary preëmption. [illegible] are, 1st, "sections or portions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town;" 2d, "Portions of the public land which have been selected as the site for a city or town;" and 3d, "Land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade and not agriculture." Now it is not easy to see any good reason why, if individuals may thus take voluntarily [illegible] for the purposes of agriculture, they may not also take for the purposes of a city or town. The statute [illegible] that the purposes of a city or town have preference over those of trade, and still more over those of agriculture. [illegible] they may take for a city or town. Why should it be assumed that [illegible] towns, any more than for trade or agriculture? It does not concern the Government whether the preëmption [illegible] agriculture or for the purposes of a town; except that the latter object will incidentally be more beneficial to the Government. Nor is there any other consideration of public policy to induce the Government to endeavor to discourage the formation of towns. Why, then, [illegible] in one case rather than in the other? Finally, the act of 1844 [illegible] the act of 1841, and [illegible] "selection" [illegible] spoken of, may be either by public authority or by individuals; [illegible] in general and without qualification, but must be fixed by occupation. That act supposes public land to be "settled upon and occupied as a town site," and, "therefore," not subject to entry under the existing preëmption laws. This description identifies it with land "selected for the site of a city or town," in the previous act. It limits the quantity so to be selected, that is, settled or occupied, to 320 acres, and otherwise regulates the selection, as hereinafter explained. It then provides how such town site is to be entered and patented. If the town be incorporated, the entry is to be made by the corporate authorities. If the town be not incorporated, then it may be entered in the name of the Judge of the County Court of the County in which the projected town lies, in trust for the several use and benefit of the several occupants thereof, according to their respective interests. Here we have express recognition of voluntary selection and occupancy by individuals, and provision for means by which legal title in their behalf may be acquired and patented. I am aware that by numerous statutes anterior to the act of 1841, provision is made for the authoritative selection of town sites in special cases; but such provisions do by no means exclude or contradict the later enactment of a general provision of law to comprehend all cases of selections for town sites, whether authoritative or voluntary. I think the act of 1841, construed in the light of the supplementary act of 1844, as it must be, provides clearly for both contingencies or conditions of the subject.

2. The second question is of the construction of the act of 1844, supplemental to that of 1841; and as the construction of the elder derives aid from the language of later ones, so does that of the latter from the former. The question is divisible into *sub-questions*. 1st. Does the phrase "that the entry for a town site shall include only such land as is actually occupied by the town," restrict the entry to those quarter quarter-sections, or forty-acre subdivisions alone, on which houses have been erected as part of said town? 2d. What is the meaning of the phrase, in the act, "legal sub-divisions of the public lands," in "conformity with which the entry must be made?" I put the two acts together, and find that they provide for system of preëmptions for, among other things, agricultural occupation, commercial or mechanical occupation, and municipal occupation. In regard to agricultural occupation, the laws provide that, in certain cases and conditions, one person may preëmpt 160 acres, and that, in regard to municipal occupation, a plurality of persons may, in certain cases and conditions, preëmpt 320 acres. In the latter contingency, there is no special privilege as to quantity, but a disability rather; for two persons together may preëmpt 320 acres by agricultural occupation, and afterwards convert the land into a townsite, and four persons together might in the same way secure 640 acres, to be converted ultimately into the site of a town; while the same four persons, selecting land for a town site, can take only 320 acres. In both forms, the parties enter at the minimum price of the public lands. The chief advantage which the preëmptors for municipal purposes enjoy, is that they have, by statute, a preference over agricultural preëmptors, the lands selected for a town site being assured by statute against general and ordinary, that is, agricultural preëmption. In all other respects material to the present inquiry, we may assume, for the argument's sake at least, that the two clauses stand on a footing of equality, as respects either the conflicting interests of third persons or the rights of the Government. Now the rights of an agricultural preëmptor we understand. He is entitled, if he shall "make a settlement in person on the public lands," and "shall inhabit and improve the same, and shall erect a dwelling thereon," to enter "by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding 160, or a quarter-section of land, to include the residence of such claimant," (act of 1841, sec. 10,) and if two settlers on "the same quarter-section of land," the earlier one is to have the preference. (Sec. 11.)

Now, was it ever imagined that such claimant must personally inhabit every quarter quarter-section of his claim? That he must have under cultivation every quarter quarter-section? That he must erect a dwelling on every quarter quarter-section? and that, if he failed to do this, any such quarter of his quarter-section might be preëmpted by a later occupant? There is no pretension that such is the condition of the ordinary preëmptor, and that he is then held to inhabit, to cultivate, to dwell on, every quarter quarter-section, under penalty of having it seized by another preëmptor, or entered in course by any public or private purchaser. He is to provide, according to the regulations of the Land Office, or otherwise, indices, by which the limits of his claim shall be known; he must perform acts of possession or intended ownership on the land, as notice to others; and that suffices to secure his rights under the statute. It is not necessary for him to cultivate every separate quarter of his quarter-section; it is not necessary for him even to enclose each; it only needs that, in good faith, he take possession with intention of occupation and settlement; and proceed in good faith to occupy and settle, in such time and in such manner as belong to the nature of agricultural occupation and settlement. Why should there be a different rule in regard to occupants for municipal preëmption? The latter is, by the very tenor of the law, a preferred object. Why those interested in it should be subject to special disabilities of competing occupancy, I cannot conceive. It is obvious that in municipal settlement, as well as in agricultural, there must be space of time between the commencement and the consummation of occupation. There will be a moment when the equitable right of the agricultural settler is fixed, although he has as yet done nothing more in the way of inhabiting or improving than to cut a tree or drive a stake into the earth. And it may be long before he improves each one of all his quarter quarter-sections. So, in principle, it is in the case of settlement for a town. We must deal with such things according to their nature. Towns do not spring into existence consummate and complete, nor do they commence with eight houses, systematically distributed, each in the centre of a forty-acre lot. And in the case of a town settlement of 320 acres, as well as in that of a farm site of 160 acres, all which can be lawfully requisite to communicate to the occupants the right of preëmption to the block of land, including every one of quarter quarter-sections, is improvement, or indication of improvement, of the entire block, acts of possession or use regarding it, commensurate with the nature of the thing. That, in a farm, will be the erection of a house and outhouses, cultivation, and use as pasturage or woodland; in a town, it will be erection of houses or shops, lotting out the land, grading or opening future streets, and the like signs and marks of occupation or special destination. The same considerations lead to the conclusion that it would not be just to confine the proofs of occupation to facts existing at its very incipiency. The inchoate or equitable right, as against all others, begins from the beginning of the occupation; the ultimate sufficiency of that occupation is to be determined in part by subsequent facts which consummate the occupation, and also demonstrate its *bona fides*. If it were otherwise, there would be the end of the advantage expressly given by the statute to priority of occupation. * * * * In the statement of the case prepared in your office, it is averred that [illegible] Office, not only of the allowance of town preëmptions on the voluntary selection of individuals, but also of the application to such preëmption claims of the ordinary construction of the word "occupation" habitually applied to agricultural preëmption claims; that is to say, it has been the practice of the Government not to consider municipal occupation circumscribed by the forty-acre subdivisions actually built upon, but that such occupation was sufficiently evidenced either by an actual survey upon the ground of the site into lots, streets, alleys and blocks, or the publication of a plat of the same, evidencing the connection thereof with the public surveys, so as to give notice to others of the extent of the town site; all this, within the extreme limits (of course) of the 320 acres prescribed by the statute. I think the practice of the Land Office, in this respect, as thus reported, is lawful and proper, it being understood (of course) that the acts of alleged selection, possession and occupation are performed in perfect good faith. * * * *

The Government has no possible concern in the controversy, except to hold the balance between the parties, according to law. The agricultural preëmptors contend that different rules of right as to the power of individual occupancy, dominion, and as to the criteria of valid occupation, apply to them, as against their adversaries. The municipal preëmptors contend that the same rules of acquisition, inception and progression, in these respects apply to both classes of preëmptors. I think that the latter view of the law is correct, conformably to the letter, the spirit and the settled practice of the Government.

THE RIGHT OF HALF-BREEDS AS PRE-EMPTORS.

The next question submitted to Mr. CUSHING we copy entire, with the concluding paragraph of his opinion, which gives the conclusion at which he arrives:

"Is a half-blood Indian, having such tribal relations [illegible] as to have been made a participant in the treaty [illegible] 1854 [illegible] United States [illegible]

[illegible] land; and if to be obliterated, [illegible] persons in hovering on the [illegible] descriptive terms of the [illegible] article of [illegible] that treaty, as persons "belonging" [illegible] are not entitled to rights of preëmption under the act of 1841, as citizens of the United States."

The Bible Union Controversy.

LETTER FROM [illegible]

SARATOGA, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of the [illegible] a communication from [illegible] one from J. W. [illegible] of the Bible Union, making some new charges and complaints against me. Mr. SHEPARD charges that in your issue of Aug. 6 I made an "unprovoked attack" on him. Your readers will remember that the [illegible] of the Bible Union had published [illegible] to the appointment of Mr. SHEPARD [illegible] that all I said of the man was to justify such opposition. He complains that I styled him "Elder" rather than "Doctor." [illegible] Union. If the practice of Homoeopathy had been the subject of discussion, I might have called him "Dr. SHEPARD," [illegible] SHEPARD is a professed minister of the Campbellite sect, and ALEXANDER CAMPBELL himself [illegible] styled "Elder" among his own people. [illegible] SHEPARD the most respectful title of which the circumstances would admit.

Mr. SHEPARD presents some [illegible] prove that I once regarded [illegible] On this subject [illegible] belief that he was wholly incompetent to translate the original Scriptures. [illegible] "You know Mr. SHEPARD is not competent to translate any portion of the New Testament," [illegible] plied, "I do not think he is, but I thought he might render valuable assistance." As to the motives of Messrs. WYCKOFF, ARMITAGE, [illegible] and MONROE in giving such testimony, I shall have nothing to say. [illegible] racity of an individual to be proved by witnesses who are not themselves a party to the controversy. [illegible] my knowledge of the German language [illegible] dispute with Mr. SHEPARD. [illegible] literature of that language than the Pennsylvania Dutch [illegible]

The transactions of Mr. SHEPARD cited by me to prove his incompetency [illegible] the Bible Union. [illegible] A man who could make such translations [illegible] of God at all. [illegible] with respect to Mr. SHEPARD. [illegible] in the employ of the Bible Union as a reviser, and published in a periodical edited and advertised [illegible] the Bible Union rooms, [illegible] certificate by W. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary of the Bible Union.

It must have been observed by your readers that in all this controversy the officers of the Bible Union, and those in their employ, have endeavored to divert attention from what is material [illegible] forth in Dr. MACLAY's candid letter, to various petty personalities. [illegible] I shall treat plainly and faithfully in my forthcoming pamphlet, to which your readers are referred for anything further from me. Very respectfully yours, [illegible]

[illegible] Montevideo.

By the arrival of the bark [illegible], Capt. [illegible], we have received dates from that port to July 28. Montevideo is now in a very unsettled state, and a revolution is daily expected.

Sacrilege.

The Methodist Church in Greene-street, between Broome and Spring streets, was entered and robbed yesterday afternoon of carpet, table-cover, &c. The carpet was red and black—small square figure.

Donation to the Dudley Observatory.

The donation by THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Esq., of $10,000 to the permanent fund of the Dudley Observatory, although a magnificent tribute to science and a whole-souled offering upon the altar of human progress, is but the crowning development of a life of quiet, unobtrusive, practical benevolence. Mr. OLCOTT has already, by his wise counsels and persevering labors, done even more for the Observatory than will be accomplished by his present munificent gift. Such men constitute the strength and glory of Albany, or any city [illegible] among its citizens.—*Albany Argus.*

Well Thought Of.

From the Western Farm Journal.

Editors and reporters, who are often good-natured enough to travel many miles and put themselves to many inconveniences for the purpose of giving the stay-at-home portion of the people accounts of the sayings and doings [illegible] agricultural fairs, and other public [illegible] not unfrequently [illegible] provided with [illegible] assigned to them an eligible position [illegible] see and hear what may be going on. [illegible] years past, we have understood there was cause for much complaint, [illegible] Personally, we have always been very well [illegible] on such occasions, but gentlemen connected with the press, as a class, ought always to have [illegible] provision made for [illegible] have extensive publicity given to the proceedings of public assemblages, [illegible] know what the go-abroads are about.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture have taken the right view of this subject, and [illegible] the following notice has been published in the Cleveland *Herald*, relating to the approaching State Fair at that city:

"Editors, too, and correspondents, will find a table for their use, where they can write up their notes [illegible] labor which has usually been [illegible] night, after a hard day's work at sight-seeing."

That was well thought of, and we commend it to the attention of the Directors of State Societies and Managers of Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs throughout the country.

Throughout Ohio Fair Grounds [illegible] resting places for ladies have been established in different places, and many other arrangements made for their convenience and comfort, all which was well thought of likewise.

A MINISTER VIOLENTLY ROBBED ON THE HIGHWAY.—An outrage [illegible] occurred on Sunday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the County Road in Brighton, near the borders of Newton. Rev. Mr. [illegible], a student at the Newton Theological [illegible], Newton Centre, had been engaged [illegible] preaching at a church in Brookline. [illegible] with a bright moon, he [illegible] and had reached the borders of Newton, [illegible] Immediately afterwards, however, [illegible] a pistol [illegible] Mr. DANFORTH, [illegible] The robber then [illegible] his watch, a gold one, but not of great value, which [illegible] it was given up to him. [illegible] a promise that he would not speak of the robber for half an hour, and then allowed him to depart. [illegible] in a state of great excitement, [illegible]—*Boston Traveller, 16th.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1856.

[illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

Per Steamer George Law.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued [illegible] Morning, in season to mail by the [illegible] George Law. Mail closes at 1 P. M. [illegible] Summaries of [illegible] Political Conventions [illegible] Editorial Articles on Current [illegible] a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

[illegible] in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents [illegible] Agents will please send in their orders [illegible] as possible.

[illegible] The Cunard steamship *Asia*, with the Liverpool and London mail of Sept. 6, arrived [illegible] yesterday morning. Her advices [illegible] days later than those received by the [illegible]. An insurrection, supposed to have [illegible] by the Prussian or royalist [illegible] had broken out in the Canton of Neufchâtel, in Switzerland, but it does not seem to have been of much importance. According to [illegible] the movement was suppressed [illegible] the insurgent leader a prisoner in the hands of the Federal troops. On the 5th of September, while off Plymouth, the American ship [illegible] *Home* came into fatal collision with [illegible] vessel called the *Cherubin*. The Ocean [illegible] sunk twenty minutes afterwards, taking [illegible] seven souls. All the particulars [illegible] of this distressing accident will [illegible] elsewhere. Our Minister, Mr. DALLAS, has been to Sheffield to attend the annual [illegible] of the ancient Corporation of the [illegible] of Hallamshire. He delivered a [illegible] on the occasion in his usual graceful [illegible] and was well received. In the quotations which we make from the speeches of the [illegible] and Mr. ROEBUCK at the [illegible], the subject of relations with the United States is largely entered into. The [illegible] of the Royal British Joint Stock Bank has created a good deal of excitement in London, and the prospects of settlement, it is said, are very unsatisfactory. We have improved harvest reports by this arrival, both from Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

[illegible] We have rumors from Mexico, by way of Havana, that a serious difficulty has occurred between that country and Great Britain, though the nature of the difficulty is not mentioned. It is stated that the British Minister had demanded his passports, and that orders had been transmitted to Havana for the British Squadron there to proceed to Vera Cruz, to enforce the demands of England.

[illegible] A dispatch which we publish this morning from Washington, states that a copy of the *projet* of treaty between Great Britain and the United States, relative to the Central American question, has been received at the State Department, though its contents have not yet publicly transpired.

[illegible] The conclusion of the proceedings of the National Convention of the Old-Line Whigs will be found in this morning's TIMES. No special comment upon the action taken is required from us at the present time, as they have only done precisely what we anticipated would be done.

[illegible] The State Convention of the Radical Abolitionists concluded its business yesterday, by the nomination of State and Electoral Tickets. WM. GOODELL, of Brooklyn, is their candidate for Governor, and AUSTIN WARD, of Oneida, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The State Ticket.

The Republican Convention at Syracuse has placed a strong State ticket in nomination, one that will command universal confidence and respect, and elicit the earnest and hearty support of the great mass of the opponents of the present weak and wicked Federal Administration.

JOHN A. KING is a man against whose character, high-toned conservatism, and patriotic devotion to the good of the country no man living can say a word. He is the worthy son of one of the ablest and noblest of those great men who took part in the formation of the Constitution, and has himself, through a long life, been the ardent and unswerving advocate of the principles on which it rests. He had many earnest and warm supporters for the nomination to the Vice-Presidency, at Philadelphia; and as the candidate for Governor he will bring to the support of the Republican ticket a large and influential vote in this City and throughout the State at large.

HENRY R. SELDEN, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has long been known as among the ablest, most disinterested and high-minded Democrats of Monroe County. He adhered to the Democratic Party until that party deserted its principles and made a full and final surrender to the Slaveholding interest of the Southern States. From that moment he abandoned and denounced it;—he has been active in public and in private in his opposition to it;—and now that he is presented as a candidate for office, his name will rally to the Republican ticket thousands of Democrats who are not yet ready to be transferred, like cattle, to the tender mercies of the interest which has become dominant in the party to which they have been long attached.

The other nominations are equally good and will prove equally popular. We believe this ticket will be elected by a majority little, if any, short of that by which the Electoral vote of the State will be given to FREMONT.

[illegible] of Grecian history, the [illegible] in the production of a few statues which the world has never since been able to equal. A statue then had [illegible] meaning—the people saw in it either a hero deified, or a deity impersonated in a human shape. In either case it was an object of reverence and worship, and not a mere decoration. Those to whom statues were erected, were not chosen by whim or political prejudice. There was a positive rule by which the real value of a statue was known. The conqueror in three battles was awarded a life-size statue, while poets and philosophers were only represented *as busts*. Deities were sometimes represented of colossal dimensions, but more commonly of life-size. But it is a long while since the days of the Grecian Deities, and the iconoclastic habits of Protestant nations have not been particularly favorable to the encouragement of the art of sculpture. It is repulsive to the religious feeling of Christianity to embody the idea of Divinity in a human form, and, as we do not deify our heroes, the utmost that we can do with them, is to preserve correct likenesses of their personal appearance; and this is not always to elevate the popular idea of their merits. The genius of our sculptors has chiefly manifested itself in reproducing Greek ideals, and the first essay of our artists generally takes the form of a Venus or an Apollo. But, as we increase in wealth and refinement, we begin to feel the necessity of imitating the Greeks and Romans, and decorating our public places with statues of our great men. It is, however, an exotic feeling, and the lack of any æsthetic principle, or theory of taste, leads to great embarrassment in the choice of subjects, and in the manner of their treatment. Virginia set an excellent example by her statue of WASHINGTON, which was executed by HOUDON, of life-size, in his ordinary costume. North Carolina can claim the honor of ordering the second statue of the Father of his Country. She employed the most eminent of modern sculptors, CANOVA, to perform the work, and he represented WASHINGTON in the garb of an antique Roman. Massachusetts has a statue of WASHINGTON in her Capitol, by CHANTREY, in which he is represented in a sort of cloak such as he never wore. Baltimore has a statue of WASHINGTON, which is placed on top of a column one hundred and fifty feet above the heads of the spectators where it cannot be seen. This absurdity was learned from the French, who took it at second-hand from the Romans. The nation owns a statue of the first President, in which he is represented of colossal proportions, and nearly naked. New-York, by the liberality of a few citizens, possesses an equestrian statue in bronze, of the man who is first in the hearts of his countrymen. On the whole we have not much to boast of in the way of statues; they are rather puzzling subjects to the great mass of the people, who do not very clearly comprehend their meaning or understand their precise use and value. As an ornament, the statue of one man is as good as another, and the sole merit of such a work, for such a purpose, lies in its execution.

On the 17th Boston indulged itself in a grand holiday, to inaugurate a bronze statue of FRANKLIN, the greatest name in the catalogue of Massachusetts worthies. It is nearly seventy years since the philosopher died, and though he enriched his native city by his beneficence and conferred honor upon her by his illustrious deeds, yet she has but just woke up to the necessity of manifesting her pride in her illustrious son, and her gratitude for his benevolent gifts, by paying him the honor of erecting a statue in his memory. But it appears that Boston atoned for her long neglect of the philosopher by the grandeur of the ovation paid to his bronze effigy. It was one of the greatest manifestations of popular enthusiasm that has been witnessed in the well ordered Puritan capital of New-England, since the imposing ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, when LAFAYETTE was present, and WEBSTER was the orator of the occasion.

The Franklin Statue is the result of a private subscription which was set on foot by the suggestion of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and it was executed by another native of Boston, a brother of HORATIO GREENOUGH, the sculptor of the Washington Statue in front of the National Capitol. So it is, altogether a Boston work, and is the second Statue which New-England has erected in honor of any of her eminent children. But, Boston never does things by halves, when she once begins, whether it is in resisting tyranny, or setting up statues, and we learn from Mr. WINTHROP's oration that she will soon be able to boast of enough monuments to her great men to justly entitle her to be called by the name she has assumed, of the Athens of America. A statue of BOWDITCH has been placed in Mount Auburn, and near it are to be erected statues of Governor WINTHROP, of JAMES OTIS, of JOHN ADAMS, and of JOSEPH STORY; and in the Merchants' Exchange is to be placed a statue of DANIEL WEBSTER, and, in another place, one of WARREN, the hero of Bunker Hill.

New Recruits for Freedom.

The letter of Governor REEDER, which we publish this morning, declaring his reasons for giving his support in the present struggle for the Presidency to the Republican candidate, is one of the most powerful and persuasive documents that has been laid before the public since the campaign commenced. Governor REEDER had as powerful motives for remaining in the ranks of the Democracy, and giving the weight of his influence to the support of its candidates, as any man could have; but he has cast all considerations of party allegiance and personal friendship to the winds, and nobly takes his stand under the banner of Freedom. The powerful and dispassionate array of reasons which he gives in justification of his course, and the clear and masterly manner in which he exposes the acts and tendency of the party which nominated BUCHANAN, cannot fail to influence many of the honest Democrats who still remain in the ranks of that party.

Hardly less important is the letter of Judge MARSH, of New-Jersey, which will also be found in our columns this morning, giving his reasons for leaving the American Old-Line Whig candidate, and ranging himself among the supporters of FREMONT. Gov. REEDER was the intimate personal and political friend of Mr. BUCHANAN, and Judge MARSH was the President of the National Convention at Philadelphia which nominated Mr. FILLMORE. The [illegible]

[illegible] has, the one [illegible] commenced, and we shall have to record the accession of a good [illegible] to the Republican [illegible] before November.

The Kansas Election.

A Kansas election comes off on the first of October. A new Territorial Legislature is to be chosen on that day. This fact will account for the eagerness of the Pro-Slavery propaganda to complete the work of *subduing* Kansas. It is with reference to this election that the recent movements of the Border Ruffians have been organized;—that bodies of armed men have been mustered;—that forts have been built; that all possible preparations have been made to sweep out of the Territory every man likely to vote for the exclusion of Slavery.

It should be borne in mind also that by a law of the last Legislature there is to be a *muster of the militia on election day*;—in other words that the great body of the Missouri invaders are to be present at the polls *under arms*. What is the object of this most extraordinary provision? Never before has such a thing been witnessed in this country. LOUIS NAPOLEON, it is true, when he appealed to the popular suffrage of France, stationed troops at the polls for the preservation of order; but even he did not order the voters to come to the ballot with arms in their hands. This Kansas regulation is the most open and shameless avowal yet made of a determination to crush the popular sovereignty of Kansas under the heel of an armed invasion.

We may look for scenes of bloodshed and violence, at the Kansas polls, without a parallel in the history of the country. Nothing but the direct and prompt interposition of the Federal troops, and their employment for the preservation of order throughout the Territory, can prevent the recurrence in every quarter of Kansas of just such scenes as were witnessed a few days since at Leavenworth. There, as our readers remember, when a city election was to be held, the first step taken was a proclamation that no Free-State man should be allowed to approach the polls, and this was followed up by the forcible expulsion from the city of every man known to be in favor of excluding Slavery, and the *murder* of two who resisted this illegal and outrageous violence.

At every poll in October, every man offering to vote must, if required, solemnly swear that he

"Will *support* the Constitution of the United States, and that he will *support and sustain* the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas,' and the provisions of the law of the United States commonly known as the '*Fugitive Slave law.*'"

Every man who refuses to take such an oath will be excluded from the polls. The object of this provision is simply to exclude *Free-State* men from voting. How is it when Missourians offer their votes? None of them, as a matter of course, will have any scruples about taking these oaths. And if their right to vote is challenged *on other grounds*, here is the provision to meet their case:

"SEC. 19. Whenever any person shall offer to vote, he shall BE PRESUMED *to be entitled to vote.*

SEC. 20. Whenever any person offers to vote, his vote may be challenged by one of the judges, or by any voter, and the judges of the election may examine him touching his right to vote; *and if so examined*, NO EVIDENCE TO CONTRADICT SHALL BE RECEIVED."

His own declarations are to be received as conclusive! No evidence to contradict shall be received!

And the "Militia" under Gen. RICHARDSON are to be present under arms,—and put down promptly every attempt of settlers to protest against such gross and outrageous abuses of the sanctity of the ballot, and to do whatever may be needful to secure a result favorable to the establishment of Slavery in Kansas. The great conspiracy thus takes another gigantic stride towards the accomplishment of its end;—the new Legislature thus to be forced upon the people will make new laws for Slavery; the Federal Army will be employed to dragoon the people into obedience to them;—and thus, it is hoped, Kansas may be brought into the Union as a SLAVE STATE.

Upon this point the People of the Union will have a word to say.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The drama called "Charity's Love"—originally produced at the Broadway—was revived here last night with complete success. Mr. DAVENPORT sustains the character of *Captain Algernon* in a quiet, masterly manner, with a solidity and decision eminently characteristic of the hero. Mrs. DAVENPORT, as *Charity*, is equally effective. Two better pictures of English sentiment and loyalty we have never seen upon the stage. Messrs. FISHER, MOORE and MARK SMITH fill up the other parts with decided ability. Mrs. PARKER, as *Floribel*, is altogether too phlegmatic and oracular for the Italian beauty, and Mr. RAINFORD as *Almerio* is far too bad to need any further notice.

The drama has been put on the stage in a very complete manner, costumes and scenery excellent.

CONCERT.—Mme. DE WILHORST—a lady concerning whom rumor has been busy—gave her first grand concert last evening at Niblo's Saloon, with the valuable assistance of Signori BRIGNOLI and AMODIO; Senor RANIERI VILANOVA, (on an admirable instrument called the Orgue Alexandre,) Signora VILANOVA and Mr. NOLL. The interest of the evening was, of course, centred on the *debutante*, and profuse honors rewarded her exertions. Mme. DE WILHORST is gifted with a superb voice; clear, full, resonant and sympathetic. It seems to have been well cultivated, but when forced, as it is apt to be in musical efforts before a large audience, it becomes slightly sharp and nasal. There was, however, sufficient at all times to give immediate promise of a very superior artiste. The concert passed off with *éclat*.

Letter from Senator Seward—His Health Impaired.

From the Detroit Tribune.

AUBURN, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 8th instant, in which you ask me to address a Republican meeting at Detroit on the 2d of October next, and another at Jackson about the same time.

I left Washington with health apparently so much impaired as to require not only that I should rest, but also seek the renovation of a voyage by sea. *My health has not only not improved, but has deteriorated since my return to this place.* There yet remains a doubt whether the state of my private affairs will leave me at liberty to go abroad; and there yet remains to me also hope that convalescence may render it unnecessary to do so. The debt which the cause of Freedom owes to WILLIAM A. HOWARD is so great, that I cannot hesitate to do what I can towards discharging it, no matter at what cost of personal convenience, and therefore I cheerfully promise that, if I shall be within the United States on the 2d day of October, with strength enough to appear as a man among men, I will speak to as many of the constituents of that noble statesman, as will honor me with their attendance at Detroit. It must depend upon my ability at the time whether I can extend my visit in Michigan to Jackson. Very sincerely and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon JACOB M. HOWARD, Detroit.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

DR. ROTHE, of Relief Hospital, reports Mrs. Lawrence dying. Lawrence, Frank and Woods very ill. All others doing well.

Relapsed—Mary Little, not very badly.

New Cases—Dr. J. H. Baily, U. S. A.; Charles B. Sears, Treasurer Relief Society; Annie Mahan; Mrs. Conlon.

There were no new cases in the Military Hospital this morning, and all the previously reported are doing well. FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 18, 1856—9½ A. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

The Republican State Convention.

Winding Up of the Proceedings.

The State and Electoral Tickets Complete.

SECOND DAY.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock this morning.

Judge EMMONS, from the Committee on resolutions, reported that the said Committee had a hard duty to perform. They had received requests to pass resolutions embodying the sense of the Convention on emigration, immigration, and naturalization. By others they had been desired to express an opinion on temperance and on Governor CLARK's administration. The Committee, however, thought that there was one issue that swallowed up all other issues. They had therefore, resolved to leave all such matters untouched. He then read the address, which was confined solely to the Slavery question,—reviewing the aggressions of the South; recounting the acts which, through a long series of years, had gradually aroused Northern indignation, until it had reached a climax, and had broke forth in a storm that would sweep away all former outrages, and declaring the sole issue with the people is the non-extension of Slavery.

The address also declared a desire not to interfere with the rights of the South, and a firm determination to resist the spread of Slavery over a foot of free territory, and concludes with a resolution indorsing the platform of the Philadelphia Convention.

The report was adopted with three loud cheers.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a State Prison Inspector, with the following result:

WESLEY BAILEY, of Oneida	118
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, of Albany	80
HENRY B. MILLER, of Erie	17
Scattering	5

Whole number of votes cast, 220; necessary to a choice, 115.

The nomination of Mr. BAILEY was made unanimous.

Mr. PINCKNEY, of New-York, moved for the appointment by the Chair of a State Executive Committee, to consist of two members from each Judicial District.

Mr. HUGHES, of Washington, moved to amend by reappointing the present State Committee, with the addition of three members from the Fourth and one from the Fifth Judicial District, to be appointed by the President of the Convention. He stated that District was now unrepresented. Judge WELCH, of New-York, moved that the State Committee, so far as referring to that City, be designated as the New-York City Delegation.

Voted down by a large majority.

Mr. HUGHES' amendment was then carried, and the resolution as amended adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	217
Necessary to a choice	109
RUSSELL F. HICKS, of Livingston	120
HENRY H. VANDYKE, of Albany	70
CHARLES F. RUGGLES	14
H. F. BEACH	10
LEONARD F. MASON, of Dutchess County	3

On motion the nomination of HICKS was declared unanimous.

Mr. GROVER, of Allegany, from the Committee on Electors at Large, reported JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of Livingston, and MOSES H. GRINNELL, of New-York.

The several Congressional Districts, called upon for nominations of electors from Congressional Districts, reported as follows:

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Minthorne Tomp.	18	Daniel Cady.
2	Amos P. Stanton.	19	Robert S. Hughston.
3	James Kennad.	20	James S. Lynch.
4	Hermann Risker.	21	William S. Sayles.
5	Daniel L. Pettie.	22	Daniel H. Marsh.
6	John S. Belcher.	23	Ashley Davenport.
7	George Law.	24	Leroy Morgan.
8	Thomas Carnley.	25	Eleazer Burnham.
9	Jared V. Peck.	26	M. H. Laurence.
10	John P. Jones.	27	Josiah B. Williams.
11	Erastus Cooke.	28	Isaac L. Endicott.
12	Robert A. Barnard.	29	Freeman Clark.
13	John G. McMurray.	30	William S. Ballou.
14	H. H. Van Dyck.	31	William King.
15	John C. Harbut.	32	Rufus Wheeler.
16	Jacob D. Hugaland.	33	Delos E. Sill.
17	Smith Stillwell.		

The announcement of GEORGE LAW's name was received with great applause.

AMBROSE STEVENS took the floor and stated that Mr. LAW could, under no circumstances whatever, accept a nomination from a District in which he did not reside. The name of Mr. LAW was then unconditionally withdrawn by Mr. STEVENS.

DANIEL D. CONOVER was substituted by the District Delegation.

The nomination was ratified amidst loud applause.

The Chair then announced the portion of the State Committee from the Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts, as follows:

Fourth District—Charles Hughes, of Washington; Wm. A. Wheeler, of Franklin; Wm. Carey, of Saratoga. *Fifth District*—Henry L. Burchard, of Oneida.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the officers of the Convention and the members of the Press.

The President made a brief speech, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He then spoke in praise of the nominees of the Convention, exhorting all to go home and attend to the work before them.

Three cheers for the President's address were given.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

Three cheers were then given for KING, and three more for FREMONT and DAYTON, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Radical Abolition State Convention.

NOMINATION OF STATE AND ELECTORAL TICKETS.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Radical Abolitionists reassembled this morning, and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—WM. GOODELL, of Brooklyn.

For Lieutenant-Governor—AUSTIN WARD, of Oneida.

For Canal Commissioner—J. C. HARRINGTON, of Oswego, W. W. CHAPMAN, of Oswego.

For State Prison Inspector, C. B. MILLS, of Onondaga.

For Judges of the Court of Appeals, and a full Electoral Ticket.

The New-York Union Democratic Club in Philadelphia.

VISIT TO INDEPENDENCE HALL—GREETING TO MR. BUCHANAN, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The New-York Union Democratic Club visited Independence Hall this morning, and were warmly welcomed by Mayor VAUX, to which the President of the Club responded. Subsequently they partook of an entertainment at the American Hotel. This afternoon, on learning that Mr. BUCHANAN had arrived, they visited the Merchant's Hotel, accompanied by the Keystones. At first an excuse was made for the non-appearance of Mr. BUCHANAN, who was much fatigued from travel, but he finally made his appearance in compliance to the vociferations with which he was greeted. He briefly returned his thanks for the honor and good feeling exhibited, and said he would like to make them a speech, but as he was now the candidate of the great Democratic Party, political etiquette commanded him to be silent. The Clubs bid him farewell with loud and enthusiastic cheers. The Union Club was then accompanied to the boat by the Keystones, leaving for New-York at 5 P. M.

Demonstration in Honor of Mr. King.

JAMAICA, L. I., Thursday, Sept. 18—7 P. M.

The Fremont and Dayton Club of the town of Jamaica are now engaged in firing one hundred guns in honor of the nomination of JOHN A. KING, their fellow-townsman, for Governor. Speeches are being made by Hon. WESSELL S. SMITH, LUMAN SHERWOOD and others. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevails, and the citizens of the town are frantic with joy. J. S. S.

The Railroad Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

The Railroad Convention met at 11 this morning, HIRAM RANDALL being chosen President, and LORD WILKINSON LEWIS, Secretary. Over 60 delegates, representing the principal roads East and West, were present. Committees were appointed to confer on the subject of passenger and freight tariffs. The Committees will probably not report till to-morrow.

[illegible]

MATTERS SUBMITTED [illegible] RELATIVE TO THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

It has been ascertained that the Administration is officially advised that the "*projet*" of treaty between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Central American question, has been agreed upon. A copy has been received here, but the contents have not publicly transpired. Mr. DALLAS had full power on the subject, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary.

Attorney-General CUSHING has decided that foreign Consuls cannot intervene in the settlement of the estates of their countrymen dying in the United States, except in the way of surveillance or advice. They cannot exercise jurisdiction.

The treaty of friendship and commerce between Siam and the United States has been received at the State Department. [This treaty has already been published in the TIMES.]

Dispatches from Mr. DALLAS make no mention of Hon. C. P. VILLIERS being appointed British Minister to this Government, though the report is generally credited.

Trouble Between England and Mexico.

PASSPORTS DEMANDED BY THE BRITISH MINISTER—BRITISH SQUADRON ORDERED TO VERA CRUZ.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Private advices from Mexico *via* Havana, mention reports of a serious difficulty between the Government of that country and the British Minister, and that the latter had demanded his passports. Orders had been transmitted to Havana for the British Squadron there to proceed to Vera Cruz, to enforce the demands of England. The Commander of the British steamer *Tartar*, at Havana, was collecting a naval force, and would sail immediately.

Discovery of a New Island.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Capt. DUNN, of the bark *Dragon*, at Salem, from Padang, reports that on the passage from the Fejee Islands to Shanghae, Sept. 12, 1855, he saw an island not laid down in his chart, to the northward, distant five miles. Got a good observation, and made its position in lat. 8° 20', lon. 167° 46' E., by the chronometer. It is a small Sand Island with low bushes, six miles in circumference. It is inhabited, and surrounded by a coral reef, a mile from the shore, and can be seen fifteen miles from the masthead. The same afternoon saw the Michaloff Group to the northward, as laid down on the chart.

Nomination of the Republican Electoral Ticket in Virginia.

WHEELING, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Virginia Republican State Convention was held here to-day, and the Fremont Electoral ticket was nominated. There was no disturbance.

Great Fremont Mass Meeting at Riding, Conn.

NORWALK, Saturday, Sept. 13.

There was a large Fremont Mass Meeting on the Camp Meeting ground, at Riding, to-day. About 5,000 persons were present. Hon. EDMUND PERKINS, of Norwich, and Judge CULVER, of New-York, delivered addresses. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Fire at Pendleton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The machine shop of the little Miami Railroad at Pendleton, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $15,000.

New-Orleans Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

COTTON weak, but without quotable decline. Sales to-day 2,500 bales. Demand good. CORN has declined 10c. ⅌ bushel. MESS PORK stiffer, and quoted at $21. LARD has advanced, and is selling in tierces for 14 cents.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Stocks quiet. Pennsylvania State fives, 82¾; Reading Railroad, 49¾; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Morris Canal, 14¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49⅜.

Political.

A great gathering of the New-Jersey Republicans took place at Morristown yesterday. It is estimated that at least 15,000 persons were present. Addresses were made by Ex-Governor REEDER, Senator WILSON, G. W. CURTIS, Hon. R. G. NOBLE, and several other distinguished speakers. We have a full report of the proceedings, from special reporters, which is unavoidably crowded out.

There was a rousing meeting of the Tenth Ward Fremont Club, of Brooklyn, last night, which was eloquently addressed by JOHN FOWLER, Esq., of New-Rochelle. The allusions to the nominees of the Syracuse Convention, particularly Mr. KING, created the liveliest expressions of enthusiasm.

The Mysterious Absence of Stephen H. Branch.

Mr. BRANCH, who was so well known for his part in the famous Mattell Investigation, has been missing from his home for more than seven weeks. When he was first missed we shared with the public the thought that he might have slipped out of town on some errand similar to that which once took him to England—a secret mission to which his friends were privy, and that it would not be long before he would turn up again to furnish new merriment for the public. But the circumstances of his disappearance lead us to suspect that he will never be seen again in New-York alive. His brother assures us that he was scrupulously careful, wherever he went or whatever he did, to post up his friends as to his intentions. But no one of them now has any clue to his whereabouts. Mr. BRANCH, though a very eccentric man, was thoroughly honest, and of perfectly temperate habits. He had very little money with him when he left, and did not take a garment with him but what he wore upon his person. He often expressed his belief that he might be assassinated, and had received occasionally anonymous letters, threatening his life. His brother has thoroughly overhauled his papers, and found nothing among them to relieve the distressing anxiety of his friends, who are coming fast to fear that there has been foul play. The following card from his brother we have received, and shall be glad if it may lead to a solution of this mystery:

MISSING.

Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH left his residence (in East Twelfth-street, near Broadway) on Thursday morning, July 31, about 10 o'clock, and called on his laundress in Sixth-avenue, and left with her a piece of linen to wash. He left her house and walked up Twenty-sixth-street towards Fifth-avenue about 10½ o'clock, since which time Mr. BRANCH has not been seen or heard from by any of his friends or relatives.

On the morning of his disappearance he wore a black cloth dress-coat, black pants, light-colored vest, with small figures, and black hat.

Mr. S. H. Branch was about 42 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, black hair, high forehead, heavy black whiskers and moustaches, and weighed about 140 pounds. Any information as to his whereabouts, or when last seen by any person, will be thankfully received, and kindly remembered by his brother,

THOMAS WMS. BRANCH,

No. 215 Adams-street, Brooklyn.

N. B.—The City and Country papers will, by giving this advertisement notice in their columns, confer a lasting favor on T. W. BRANCH.

Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 18, 1856.

The Farmers Conferring Degrees.

Yesterday, the people of Litchfield, Conn., held their annual agricultural gathering. The President of the Society, Hon. ROBBINS BATTELL, introduced the speaker of the occasion as *Prof.* ORANGE JUDD, of the *American Agriculturist*, &c., &c. Mr. JUDD disclaimed the *professorship*, and assured his hearers that he was better content to enjoy the plain Mr., or at most the title of *Farmer*. At the close of the address, a fine old farmer rising, moved that in view of the instruction they had received from Mr. JUDD, both to-day and in his paper, that the farmers of Litchfield confer upon him at once the title of *Professor* and guarantee to him all the rights and honors that pertain to the degree. It was carried by acclamation. As this was a regular meeting of a corporate body, we suppose the thing is regular and the recipient may be reckoned the first of a line of Professors of Agriculture.

Fremont in the Ninth Ward.

The regular weekly meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association was held last night, at Bleecker Buildings, the President, JOHN KEYSER, Esq., in the Chair. The building, which is capable of holding from twelve to fifteen hundred people, was nearly filled. BEN WARDEN, otherwise known as "Uncle Ben," a true old soldier in the Republican ranks, was the first speaker. He was deservedly applauded. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, the newly elected member of Congress from Iowa, followed. His speech, which was quite eloquent, was loudly cheered. The Glee Club sang several campaign songs. There was large enthusiasm, and a thorough confidence that FREMONT would carry the State.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible] BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS, OF THE newest patterns, continue to be displayed by every dealer, with an endless variety of [illegible] under the skilfull manner of H. S. ROGERS, [illegible] Broadway.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—DR. S. S. FITCH's [illegible] forms of heart disease. For sale at No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and by Druggists. [illegible] S. S. FITCH & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 IN GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS to open THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and [illegible]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD."—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time over a [illegible] lar's worth of property has been preserved in [illegible] —213 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. [illegible] STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water-sts.

Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING LININGS, &c.—The great superiority of Singer's Machines for quilting, is an established fact. Both in quantity and quality of work they are unrivaled. As work of this kind is accomplished to be better when the machine work at a high velocity, we have just added to the speed of our quilting machines. They now complete FIVE STITCHES AT EACH TURN OF THE DRIVING WHEEL. No other quilting machines can be run, except at a comparative loss, which will very soon amount to more than the price of a machine. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY [illegible] BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES, the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN! JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTLY CLEANS KID GLOVES OF ANY COLOR WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST SMELL. The glove can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle cleans 50 pairs. Price 50 cents. Try it before buying to satisfy yourself that this is no humbug. For sale by all druggists. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK, WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improved since the first of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER, if used according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States. THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., Manufacturing Stationers, New-York.

SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.—THE ROTARY Lock, patented by VALENTINE & BUTLER, has three advantages over every other door lock in existence. 1. It cannot be picked. 2. The key is very small. 3. No two locks are alike, or can be opened by the same key. Add to this that the bolt is massive enough for entire security, and that the lock can be placed on any door without disfiguring it, and at a very moderate cost. For sale by VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 80 and 82 Maiden-lane.

FANCY CUTLERY, EMBRACING A LARGE VAriety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, also a variety of unique articles for toilet use. They have been selected with especial care and are warranted to be of the best quality. For sale at A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 387 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 524 BROADWAY, have just opened their Fall importations of RICH CARPETINGS, to which they invite the attention of country merchants and those about furnishing.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-street, Have just opened a splendid assortment of RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS, FOR SALE CHEAP.

BRUSSELS CARPETING, 8s. per yard, at PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S, No. 524 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have remedied the general complaint against the above, that the articles contained in each are so much reduced in size as to render them almost useless. By an ingenious arrangement in the construction of their cases, each article retains its usual dimensions, and the case loses none of its portability. For sale at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway.

REGULAR NEW-YORK TRADE SALE.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—The sale will commence THIS MORNING, with the invoices of Peck & Bliss; followed by the invoices of Ticknor & Fields, Sexton & Co., Garrett & Co., Whittemore, Niles & Hall, Blanchard & Lea, Crocker & Brewster, Kiggins & Kellogg, A. S. Barnes & Co., &c., &c.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE City wishing their supply of Shoes for the Fall season can obtain at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., all the various styles of Gaiter Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, &c., for themselves and children. Excellent in quality and moderate in price at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st., west.

GAS-BURNER MANUFACTORY.—THE LARGEST in the United States; keep constantly on hand and for sale Fish-tail and Bat-wing Burners, Pillars and Pendants; also, imported Scotch Tips. Prices low. Bills collected on delivery of Goods. Samples sent to order. A. & G. W. BRADY, No. 20 Greene-st., New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE Waters modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $30 to $140; melodeons from $50 to $135.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May 27, 1856. NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

PARIS SOFT (FUR) HATS.—WE HAVE REceived, per *Persia*, several cases of superior (Fur) Soft Hats, of new styles, which we offer at our counters. LEARY & CO., Leaders and Introducers of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, by PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

Of hair-breadth 'scapes of course you all have heard,
But who escapes from looking most observed,
If red or grey locks from his head hang down,
Instead of shining black or comely brown?

MANUFACTURED, SOLD AND APPLIED, (PRIvately,) No. 6 Astor-House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITters for dyspepsia, torpid liver, weakness, loss of appetite, &c. Its effect in imparting health and tone to the stomach is truly surprising. No person out of health should neglect them a day. Sold by all grocers, druggists and hotels. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, wholesale agents.

OUR QUASSIA TONIC CUPS ARE NOT ONLY useful in Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Intermittent Fever, but are of great advantage in Malignant Fevers. They may be used with either wine or water, to which they immediately impart their properties. See that our signature is on the label. GARAUDAN & HILL, 46 Maiden-lane.

DE GROOT'S OAK HALL, Nos. 84 AND 86 FULton-st., largest and cheapest retail clothing in New-York. Our immense Fall and Winter stock is now ready, embracing all the new styles of men's and boys' garments. Remember Oak Hall is between William and Gold sts.

WEDDING CARDS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF [illegible] ERDELL'S elegantly engraved wedding cards, envelopes, &c., can be had on application, or sent by mail to any part of the country. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Established in 1840.

THE MOST HEALTHFUL FOOD FOR SUMMER and Fall is HECKER'S FARINA. [illegible] tions, it is a most admirable preventive and curative for infants and adults, of the Summer complaint and the [illegible] prevailing at this season.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S [illegible] Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by [illegible] FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

YOUNG GENT'S HATS.—A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLE JUST ISSUED BY [illegible] & CO., No. 183 BROADWAY.

[illegible]

The Brooklyn Course. [illegible] Lewis, Sunbury, Thomas, and [illegible] Pierson [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible]

The several racing was close [illegible] The race [illegible] Rosenthal [illegible] Lantern [illegible] betting [illegible] Rosebud [illegible] The following is a summary of the race:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, Thursday, Sept. 18.—Match $[illegible], two mile heats, to wagons.

[illegible]

Time—[illegible]

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, Thursday, Sept. 18.—[illegible]

[illegible] Young Hickory [illegible]

Time—[illegible]

This race afforded much amusement to those who attended the track. Rosebud had the call in betting $100 to $80 previous to starting. After the first heat, betting changed around on Hickory at $100 to $80, as his backers were sure he would win. He could out-trot the other horse in the first heat, but broke badly. The two remaining heats were as follows; he had a succession of breaks. Rosebud won without an effort.

PRIZE FIGHT.

LYNCH AND KELLY.—These men fought for $200, on Thursday, Sept. 18. They entered the ring at 8 o'clock in the morning, at a place called Hyler's Landing, opposite Yonkers, up the North River, and fought 70 rounds, in one hour and 40 minutes, KELLY having the best of it up to the last round, when LYNCH hit him in the neck with his left, and the body with his right, knocking him out of time. LYNCH was declared the victor.

Trial of Jeremiah Butler for Manslaughter.

The trial of JEREMIAH BUTLER, Sergeant in the United States Marine Corps, indicted for manslaughter in killing his wife CATHERINE, on the 7th of June last at their residence in Brooklyn, is progressing in the Court of Sessions. The case for the prosecution was closed yesterday, and several witnesses were examined for the defence.

The Grand Jury came into Court yesterday morning, and presented a number of indictments. They again retired to their labors.

The following parties were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty:

Joseph Jackson and John Dixon, rape; John Greenwood, (boy) and George Howlett, (colored,) assault with intent to commit rape; Henry Williams, burglary, first degree; Edgar J. Parvin and Wm. W. Steel, forgery—second degree.

NEW-JERSEY.

County Work House.

Mr. S. M. LAYTON, of Waterbury, Conn., has proposed to the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders that if the County will put up a building [illegible] feet in size, capable of accommodating fifty to seventy-five hands, which together with buckle-machines and a steam-engine, boiler, smoke stack, &c., will make a total cost of $5,000, he will contract to board the prisoners for a period of five or ten years for nothing, and employ them in making buckles. The Committee on Work House find that the cost for keeping the prisoners for the year ending May 1, 1856, was $2,415 [illegible]. The previous year it cost [illegible]. In view of the rapid increase of population of the County, and the probable increase of jail expenses, the Committee recommended that the proposition of Mr. LAYTON be accepted, and the motion was adopted. Mr. L. proposes to pay all expenses for repairs and superintendence. Persons not able, from sickness or infirmity, to work, are exceptions. He wants the building one story high, and it is to be lighted at the top.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

On Wednesday night a man who has given his name as JOHN WILSON, of New-York, was arrested, by Officer HAINES, on the charge of passing counterfeit money upon JAMES CLYDE. He had also passed a bad bill upon L. JACQUES. This counterfeit is a $5 bill on the Rockville Bank, Conn. The vignette is the picture of a female, a sheaf of grain, a plow and cattle. At the right end of the bill is the picture of a female with a bow in her hand. The prisoner was brought before Recorder Rumsey, yesterday, who committed him for trial.

Police.

The Jersey City Common Council has elected THOMAS B. KISSAM Chief of Police, in place of C. J. FARLEY. BENJ. HAINES and JAMES L. AYRES are Chief's Aids. Twenty policemen were also appointed at the same time.

The body of the man who was found murdered on Tuesday in Hoboken has not been recognized. If not identified by noon to-day, Coroner CRANE will cause its interment. It is thought that he is a German piano player from New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To North Americans of New-York.—SYRACUSE, Sept. 18, 1856.—The North American Convention which met in this city yesterday morning, pursuant to a call from the State Committee to nominate State Officers and Presidential Electors, having adjourned last night without making any nominations whatever, leaving entire control of all nominations to the Republicans, now in convention here—so performing their work as may most effectively dissolve away Americanism in subserviency to the foreign element of their party—thus prostituting the power with which it was invested to promote and perpetuate true Americanism in the State.

A majority of the members of that Convention immediately convened, organized and appointed the undersigned a Committee to prepare an address to the people of the State, and to call a Convention of true Americans agreeing with them in principle, and, like them, set against the demands of their party in a formidable party that has often combined with elements at war with itself to crush out Americanism, and in all its history has been strong in its opposition to the principles and policy of Americans to make such action as the exigency of the case demands. The said Convention to meet in the City of Rochester on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The undersigned, in pursuance of their appointment, hereby invite true North Americans in each Assembly District in the State, who concur in the above, to send two delegates to the Convention so appointed. The time is short, act promptly. The address will be issued on Saturday.

F. WM. WALKER, C. EDWARDS LESTER,
EPENETUS WALKER, WM. A. VEER,
H. S. THOMPSON.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 17, 1856.

The several County Chiefs of the A. L. in the State, appointed in aid of the undersigned, are notified to meet in State Grand Council, at the place and date above mentioned.

F. WM. WALKER, State G. Chief.

Every Dwelling-House Should Have Mathewson's Patent Weather Strip on its DOORS AND FRENCH WINDOWS.

They are a perfect protection to the ingress of wind, dust and rain, besides being highly ornamental. Can be applied to any door or window in a few minutes, at a trifling expense.

Warerooms at GOLF & WHITTELSEY'S GAS FIXTURE SHOW-ROOMS, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner 21st-st. [illegible]

Only $4 a Pair for best Calf French Boots, with patent spring shanks, made to order, by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st. Stout Boots, $4; double-soled water-proof, $4 50; best French patent leather Boots $4 to $7; gents' gaiters and shoes, every style, equally low. A saving of 25 to 30 per cent. in your boot bills at A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Certificate for Thursday—Barnum's Museum—Presidential Test Votes.—The subscribers, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the balloting of the adult visitors who voted this day at the Museum, stood as follows:

(Only one vote was received with each purchased ticket, and none except paying adult visitors were permitted to vote.)

For FREMONT in each hundred votes.......[illegible]
For BUCHANAN in each hundred votes.......[illegible]
For FILLMORE in each hundred votes.......50

JOHN GREENWOOD, JR., H. D. BUTLER, } Proprietors of Barnum's Museum.
A. ROBERTS, W. DAVIDSON, } Ticket Receivers.

Sworn before me this 18th day of September, 1856.
SIDNEY E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

Aid for Kansas.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will speak for Kansas THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Broadway Tabernacle. The galleries will be reserved for the ladies until that hour. Admittance free. THADDEUS HYATT, Chairman.

[illegible]

To Wholesale Grocers, Distillers, Druggists and Apothecaries.—Best cognac oil, flavorings and essences of all liquors known, requiring addition of spirits; colorings for brandies and port wines; chemicals used in the arts, fireworks, glass-making, ambrotyping, electrotyping, plating, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, powder, [illegible], dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS L. McHARG & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

An! Costar's Exterminator is the only article that effectually clears, without danger or stench, Rats, Croton Bugs, Cockroaches, Ants, &c. COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER (free from poison) for the destruction of Moths, Mosquitoes, Bed-Bugs, and all insects, and Costar's Bed-Bug Exterminator. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion and Senna.—This is a new preparation, in favor with many physicians as an aperient cathartic. Valuable as a family remedy for children; used largely in place of castor-oil. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., No. 98 John-st., New-York, and sold by all druggists.

Religious Notice.—Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG will deliver an address THIS (Friday) EVENING on Congregational Singing and Church Music, in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., between Hester and Walker sts. The public cordially invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS with excellent City reference, one as cook, and to do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Makes bread and biscuit. Understands meats and poultry. Wages $7 to $8 a month. The other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Is fond of children. Does up her washing in the neatest style. Twelve months in her last place in the City. Call at No. [illegible] East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, also understands baking and pastry; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to either city or country in a private family; is capable of taking care of a dairy if required. Good City references can be given. Can be seen for two days No. [illegible]-av., cor. of 18th-st., at the dry good store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT coachman and farmer, he is a good and careful driver, has the best of testimonials from his last place; he is from the South, is sober and attentive to his business; can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Address M. C., Daily Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EFFICIENT (highly recommended) Protestant German girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; are not afraid to work, and willing to please their employers. Apply at No. 371 Bowery, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as an experienced cook. Has lived eight years in one family. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a nice colored girl of 15. Apply at No. 1 [illegible], near Broadway.

A PERSON WHO CAN INFLUENCE A large amount of first-class trade, is open for an engagement in a first-class dry goods jobbing house. Address W. C. E., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PERSON, capable of instructing children in the lower branches of education, in a family near the City, to whom liberal wages will be given. None need apply without the best reference as to capacity and character. Address Box 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FRENCH family, (from Paris,) living in a brown-stone house, would let to a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, three furnished rooms on the second floor, with board. A good opportunity to learn the French language. Apply at No. 39 West 17th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A SUPERIOR suit of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c., and within a minute's walk of stages and cars, leading to every part of the city. Inquire at this office. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SECOND-STORY front and bedroom, to be let together or separately. The house is new, and one of a brown-stone block. Location both convenient and pleasant. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY wishes board for herself and daughter, 12 years of age, for the Fall and Winter, with some respectable family. Terms about $6 per week. Will furnish her room if required. References exchanged. Address A. M. F., Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OCCUPIED with literary studies, wishes a furnished single room and board in a plain and quiet family, where there are no other or very few boarders; above Houston-st. preferred. Address, stating terms and location, C. H. A., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A lady, in a plain private family, or with a widow lady preferred, where there are no other boarders. Terms not to exceed $4 per week. No reference required or given. Address M. W. H., Brooklyn Post-Office.

COLLINS HOTEL.—MESSRS. ROBINSON & BLAKE, the present proprietors of this private house, make every effort to please and accommodate their guests, whether permanent or transient. No house of entertainment in New-York is more delightfully situated than the Collins. It is at the foot of Canal-st., and commands an extended view of the Hudson river, the Bay and the Narrows.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GERMAN, A COMPETENT Musician, wishes to procure board in a respectable private American family, where he may have the opportunity to teach music. Address to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Music Store, No. 769 Broadway, where references will be given and required.

FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors, and also smaller rooms, with or without board; situation not surpassed for airiness and agreeable access. No. 3 University-place, close to Washington-square.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD may be had at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT NO. 700 BROADWAY, 2 CONductors, 2 bookkeepers, 3 clerks, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 baggagemen, 2 brakemen, 2 firemen, 2 porters, men on steamers and railroads, 2 coachmen, 2 drivers, and 3 boys for trades and stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUPply you all with servant girls at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the Corps will be held at Head Quarters, H. E. Riell's Star Hotel, No. 63 Lispenard-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 19, at 7½ o'clock. N. B.—Punctual attendance is requested. By order.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjt. H. RAYMOND, Col.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Central Republican Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn will hold a rallying meeting at their large hall in the Odeon, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock. Hon. ERASTUS HOPKINS, of Massachusetts, and Col. E. L. SNOW, of New-York, will address the meeting. Glee singing by the Mustang Minstrels. Seats will be reserved for the ladies.
THOS. W. FIELD, President.
GEO. FISHER, S. D. HIGGINBOTAM, } Secretaries.

AMERICAN CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER, Sept. 23.—Excursion tickets at reduced rates can be obtained at Chambers and 31st sts. Stations, Hudson River Railroad, or at the office of N. Y. Central Railroad Co., No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

P. K. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.
No. 5 WALL-ST.
The undersigned respectfully offers his services in all the various matters pertaining to procuring and defending LETTERS PATENT for INVENTIONS. An extensive practice of fifteen years, embracing every country of Europe and America, has naturally concentrated in his hands a mass of important information in no other way to be acquired, respecting the various laws in force, and the practice necessary to the obtaining of valid Foreign as well as American Patents. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—HENRY T. LEEDS will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., by order, all the splendid furniture of the above house, consisting in part, two solid rosewood parlor suites in French satin brocatel, nine pieces each; one do. in silk plush, seven pieces rosewood marble-top etagere, plate glass doors and back with ornaments, &c.; corner etageres, English tapestry, Brussels carpets, large French plate pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets, rosewood reception chairs in blue satin brocatel, Turkish easy chairs in French moquette, several very fine oil-paintings, gold frames, very richly decorated; Dresden China vases, highly decorated with raised figures, 30-day ebony inlaid clock, small dancing figures, lambrequins and other mantle ornaments, rosewood, Egyptian marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, also, one mahogany extension table, some [illegible] feet.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands to match, French China toilet sets, pure curled hair mattresses, spring do., bolsters and pillows, blankets, &c.; mahogany spring seat chairs, sofas and sofa beds, ingrain and three-ply carpets, oval gilt frame mirrors, oil-paintings, &c.

DINING ROOM.—One solid oak extension table, mahogany etagere, sofa and spring seat chairs, a large assortment of China and cut glass ware, fine table cutlery, plated and silver ware, French China tea and dinner sets, &c. Catalogues morning of sale, rain or shine, by order of
JOHN P. BILBEY, Assignee.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.—MESSRS. F. A. VREDE & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their extensive warerooms, No. 506 Broadway, by Mr. T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer, for the purpose of reducing their stock, which consists of a very large and extensive assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture in every variety of the best quality, all of which has been made for private sales, and which, in point of quality and finish, is second to none in the City. The furniture will be all warranted the same as if sold at private sale, and the sales will be perfectly without reserve, so far as the goods are concerned. The whole stock of furniture is one of the largest to be found in the City, and is particularly worthy of the notice of housekeepers, and must be examined to be appreciated. The assortment consists of elegantly carved rosewood etageres, oak and walnut sideboards, parlor suites in various rich coverings and in muslin, that can be finished to suit the taste of the purchasers; very rich centre-tables, extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs in great variety; library and secretary bookcases, parlor secretaries, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, together with a great variety of mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining room and chamber furniture. Goods purchased to go out of the City, will be carefully packed for shipping. Descriptive catalogues will be ready on morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO.—SPECIAL Mortgage Sale of a Broadway Cabinetmaker's stock, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., near Fulton, will be sold by order of mortgagee, a large assortment of first-class custom-made cabinet furniture, consisting of solid carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor suites of the latest styles, secretary and library bookcases, sofas, tête à têtes, lounges, arm, rocking and side chairs, armoirs, nests of quartettes, centre, card, pier, work and fancy tables, rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut and enameled chamber suites, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, towel racks, &c., &c. This furniture being first-class, and to be sold without reserve, is especially worthy the attention of intending buyers and the trade.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—FRIDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 66 Nassau-st., magnificent diamond and gold jewelry, watches, &c., &c.; cluster and single-stone diamond earrings, finger rings, pins, brooches, studs, &c., 18-carat gold mountings, 18-carat gold hunting and single-case watches by the most celebrated makers, do. guard, vest and fob chains, in the newest styles; also, a large line of fine gold jewelry, consisting of brooches, pins, ear-rings, finger rings, lockets, chains, studs, sleeve buttons, bracelets, vest buttons, &c., &c. Every article is warranted as represented on the catalogue.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

VERY ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION OF FURNITURE, &c.—Will be sold by T. MORRELL, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at his salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.; families, dealers, &c., will attend promptly, as no delay or postponement shall occur; a more general variety is rarely offered at auction, (never at private sale,) including best velvet and Brussels carpetings, (English,) secretary, bedsteads, suites of enameled furniture, with fancy articles, ornaments, &c. Examine catalogue.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF GROCERIES—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock—Upon which advances have been made. A prime lot of sugars, white, refined, light brown and brown; choice teas, green and black; coffee, raisins, prunes, dates, pickles, brandy in casks, cases and demijohns, claret, champagne, sherry, Madeira, porter, wines, case oil, cognac, a large invoice of cigars, various brands. Will be sold in lots to suit country merchants, hotel and restaurant proprietors.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Removed for convenience of sale. THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., will be sold the whole parlor, chamber, dining-room, library and kitchen furniture of a family giving up housekeeping, consisting of a general assortment, all of which has been but little used, and will be sold without reserve.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID FRENCH-PLATE mirrors, original oil-paintings, superior silver-plated ware, table cutlery, French and American clocks, China vases, toilet-ware, glass-ware, &c., &c., &c., THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 Nassau-st. Catalogues on morning of sale. See other advertisements.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WE WOULD CALL THE attention of the public to the auction sale THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, of the entire stock of rich cabinet furniture of Messrs. Vrede & Co., No. 506 Broadway, a few doors above the Metropolitan Hotel.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

CIGARS.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st. by catalogue—Large and various stock of some 40 brands of the popular kinds of cigars, which must be sold without reserve. Dealers and consumers can be served as they wish.

HOUSES TO LET.

ABINGDON SQUARE.—FOR SALE, THE three-story attic and basement brick house and lot No. 23 Troy-st., opposite Abingdon-square. The house is in good order, and furnished throughout with gas, croton, and all other modern improvements. Possession can be given immediately. Also, a brown-stone English basement house in East 18th-st., and houses in 9th, 20th, 23d, 31st, 32d and 38th sts. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, 38 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—WITH or without the furniture, situated in Schermerhorn-st. Has 12 rooms, furnace, &c. The furniture can be bought at a bargain, or rented with the house if wished. Apply to Mr. WHEELER, No. 111 Broadway, in the basement.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT ON CORner of Canal and Elm sts.; let separate or together, with or without steam-power. Inquire in the store. The extension of Canal-st. makes this a desirable location.

YONKERS.—TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE house, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements, or would sell the house and furniture. Inquire of E. W. GANDEE, Room No. 8 of Jones' Court, No. 60 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL board, in a private family, at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a pleasant room, with or without bedroom attached. The house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO LET—GENTEEL PARTS OF HOUSES ON 22d-st., near Lexington-av., consisting of third floor and kitchen, $275; second floor, five rooms, $[illegible]; third floor, $175—with gas, bath, &c.; very desirable.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

STORE TO LET—NO. 200 WEST-ST., UNDER Collins' Hotel. Rent $[illegible]. An excellent location for a ship chandler or clothing. Apply at Collin's Hotel, BLAKE & ROBINSON.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE front house, on Madison-av., near 30th-st.; also, a house on Chrystie-st., $4,500, rented for $1,000; also, a house on Delancey-st., near the Bowery; also, a house on 16th-st., near 8th-av.; also, a house on 5th-av., near 57th-st.; also, a house on 4th-st., near the Bowery, price $[illegible]. Apply to
C. G. THOMPSON, No. 62 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A block of valuable building lots, containing a quarry of very fine building stone, the stone on the lots, will be sold. Also, several lots in vicinity of Central Park. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD dwelling-house, furnished or unfurnished, in this City or Brooklyn—Either of three farms: one of 141 acres, about two hours from the City, and one of about 70 acres, 1½ hours distant; the other of 260 acres, in the County of Greene, State of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to the Attorney for the owner, Nos. 113 and 115 Nassau-st., room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

SUPERIOR FARM, AT HYDE-PARK, L. I.—Ninety acres superior land, with a comfortable farm house, containing nine rooms, with excellent and extensive out-houses. Fine young orchard, in bearing, and great variety of other fruit; suitable for a gardener or milkman. A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MUSIC TEACHER BEING OBLIGED TO dispose of a piano, 7 oct., double round corner, excellent tone, made for him by Jacob Greiner; will sell at an immense reduction from cost. May be seen at A. WEBER'S wareroom, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, elegant case, made by best maker, warranted; has been used a few months; cost $450; will be sold for $[illegible]. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

A MEDALSOME MAN.
Four nations' medals Lyon shows,
All given for his Powders;
Fame in his praise her trumpet blows,
And still the blast grows louder.

Call and see the medals and Prince Albert's letter, at the Dépôt No. 424 Broadway. LYON'S POWDER and PILLS, for insects and vermin.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BE QUICK! THE SPIRIT APPEARS.
PORTER'S! PORTER'S!! PORTER'S!!!
SPIRIT OF THE TIMES!
No. 3, OF THIS SPLENDID PAPER!
APPEARS! APPEARS!! APPEARS!!!
TO-DAY!!!

It contains another chapter of
OMEMEE.
That beautiful INDIAN NOVEL, written
BY HENRY WM. HERBERT, Esq.
Admitted by all Literary men to be the best INDIAN NOVEL since the days of Cooper, and, in fact, excelling in interest and graphic detail that attractive writer. READ IT AND JUDGE.

SIX NOTE OF JIMMY OWENS!
(very funny.)
BY OMEGA.
HOW OLD LESTER HUNTED A DEER,
By Doco.
THE WILD CAT OF LOUISIANA,
BY R. J. L.
THAT COCK FIGHT AT SAND PATCH,
BY [illegible]
MY FIRST ADVENTURES WITH THE INDIANS,
BY RED JACKET.
THE SETTER,
BY FRANK FORRESTER.
FISHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN ILLINOIS,
BY SHAWONIA.
LIFE ON THE ROAD!
BY "NUT CALLS."
ACADEMY FOR EDUCATION IN PHYSICAL SPORTS.
(A valuable suggestion,)
BY QUAKER.
YOUNG AMERICA ON PORTER'S SPIRIT,
BY YOUNGSTER.
THE GREAT TROT,
(Time: 2:28—2:29—2:31.)
BETWEEN
BROWN DICK, ROCKET, AND LADY MOSCOW.
HOOP HURRAH! (Illustrations.)
THE LADIES COLUMN.
SANDS OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.
REGATTA AT TORONTO AND QUEBEC.
AMERICAN RACERS IN ENGLAND.
FOREIGN SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
THE TURF—HUNTING—FISHING.
YACHTING—CRICKET—BASE BALL.
THEATRICALS IN WASHINGTON—THE DRAMA,
MUSIC, &c., &c., &c.
$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE!
SIX CENTS A COPY!
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Office No. 348 Broadway, Appleton's Buildings, New-York.

A NEW-YORK LEDGER COSTS FOUR CENTS.
New-York Ledger is sold by all Newsmen.
New-York Ledger costs but four cents.
New-York Ledger is sold everywhere.
New-York Ledger is a tip-top paper.
New-York Ledger is only four cents.
New-York Ledger is pleasant to read.
New-York Ledger you will like.
New-York Ledger is only four cents.
New-York Ledger is supplied to the trade by
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 103 Nassau-st.

THE NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "WIDE, WIDE WORLD."
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,
PUBLISH, TO-MORROW, SEPT. 20,
THE HILLS OF THE SHATEMUC.
One vol., 12mo., over 500 pages, cloth, $1 25.
One vol., 12mo., illustrated edition, $1 50.
From the Home Journal Aug. 30.

The author of the "Wide, Wide World" needed not another introduction to American readers, when she laid before them "The Hills of the Shatemuc." The fame of Miss Warner as a superior romance writer, was secured to her even had she not given out such a treasure as the present work. Many a hand will welcome her now, and many an eye will gleam in anticipation, of such as have heretofore enjoyed the spell of her writings. They will feel the assurance that they are approaching a fountain of great excellence—that they are entering into the thought-presence of one whose gift it is to draw recognizable characters with impressive distinctness, upon a canvas of irreproachable principles and truth. Such is the volume before us. It is such a story as all of us see and learn, many a time through life. We are charmed with the freshness and individuality of the subject matter; we become absorbed in the regular and beautiful unfolding of the personality of each member of the group; and we grow tearfully earnest and better under the kindly influences so gracefully thrown about us by means of Christian counsel and truth. The book will effect more good than a myriad of direct homilies, and we are certain that it will find a most welcome home with the better class of people everywhere.

As the orders for this work in advance of publication are quite large, those who wish a supply of the first edition should send early orders. As an evidence of the popularity of the author in England, the English Publishers print 20,000 copies of THE HILLS OF THE SHATEMUC as a first edition.

A NEW-YORK LEDGER COSTS FOUR CENTS.
New-York Ledger is sold by all Newsmen.
New-York Ledger costs but four cents.
New-York Ledger is sold everywhere.
New-York Ledger is a tip-top paper.
New-York Ledger is only four cents.
New-York Ledger is pleasant to read.
New-York Ledger you will like.
New-York Ledger is only four cents.
New-York Ledger is supplied to the trade by
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 103 Nassau-st.

LIFE OF CAPT. NATHAN HALE,
THE MARTYR SPY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
BY I. W. STUART.
Second edition, revised and improved.
EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES OF THE WORK.
From Hon. George Bancroft, to the Author.
You have done an excellent and deserved service to the memory of an upright, disinterested patriot, who seems to have been guided by a sense of duty, and not by a desire for emolument or even for fame.
From Jared Sparks, LL. D.
I perused the volume with great satisfaction. It is a just tribute to the memory of a man whose name will ever stand high on the list of those who have sacrificed their lives in the service of their country.
From Hon. William H. Prescott, the Historian.
I think every American reader must feel grateful to you for the hearty tribute you have paid to the character of our unfortunate countryman.
For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway; A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.; FARMER, BRACE & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

A NEW-YORK LEDGER COSTS FOUR CENTS.
New-York Ledger is sold by all Newsmen.
New-York Ledger costs but four cents.
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New-York Ledger is a tip-top paper.
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New-York Ledger you will like.
New-York Ledger is only four cents.
New-York Ledger is supplied to the trade by
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 103 Nassau-st.

THE BLACK CODE OF KANSAS!
Every Northern man should read this infamous Statute, and the circumstances attending its preparation by the notorious General Richardson, of Missouri, as contained in
THREE YEARS ON THE KANSAS BORDER,
By Rev. J. McNAMARA, late Missionary of the Episcopal Church in Kansas.
PRICE—Cloth, 75 cents. Paper, 50 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
New-York and Auburn.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR—TO BE HELD at Watertown, Jefferson County, on the 30th of Sept. and Oct. 1, 2 and 3, 1856. The Watertown, Rome and Cape Vincent Railroad Company will run regular and extra trains for the accommodation of passengers, at greatly reduced rates. In order to secure the reduction in price, tickets must be procured before taking seats in the cars, as full fare will be charged to those who have no tickets. Tickets can be procured in New-York, at the Hudson River Railroad Company's ticket office, People's line of steamers; at the Railroad ticket offices of the New-York Central in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Rome, and at all the way stations on this road. Rates of fare—From Rome to Watertown and return, $2 50. Live stock, and all articles designed for exhibition, must be sent forward during the week previous to the Fair, as no freight trains will be run over the road during the days of the Fair. Freight will be charged on delivery of property for transportation, and refunded on return of articles, with evidence of their having been exhibited. The New-York Central Railroad Company have kindly loaned the use of a large number of their cars, and we expect to be able to procure passenger cars from other roads, that we may be fully prepared to accommodate all who may wish to attend. CARLOS DUTTON, Sup't Watertown and Rome Railroad.
Watertown, Sept. 8, 1856.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—CONsignees are informed that the ASIA will commence discharging on SATURDAY MORNING, the 20th inst. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY—NO. 24 BROADWAY.—Express for California, Oregon and South Pacific Coast will go forward by the United States Mail steamer George Law, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, in charge of special messenger. Small parcels received till 1, letters until 1½ o'clock. WM. H. HALL, Agent.

$225.—FOR SALE FOR THIS AMOUNT—A business that will pay from $2,000 to $3,000 per annum, expenses light. Also, 3,000 acres of Iowa lands for sale or exchange for merchandise or improved property in the city, light incumbrance. Apply to
THOMAS WELWOOD, No. 73 Nassau-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—A CARGO OF 500 TONS to arrive shortly, Erie pattern, 57 pounds per lineal yard, and of approved make. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A DOUBLE-CYLinder power press, in good order. Will print a sheet 32 by 46. Has self-acting sheet-flyers. Price $[illegible], cash. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 15 Beaver-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW EMBROIDERIES JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
RICH POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
RICH VALENCIENNES SETS,
SUISSE AND CAMBRIC COLLARS, NEW DESIGNS,
EXTRA RICH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT APPLIQUE LACE—SOME ELEGANT PATTERNS.
ALSO, 500 DOZEN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
From 1s. 6d. to 6s., at least 25 per cent. under price.

JUST OPENED BY BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
A superior assortment of DRESS GOODS;
viz.: Plain and Figured Merinoes,
Velvetas, Wool Plaid, Plain and Figured De Laines,
Some very beautiful Satin Stripe Poplins,
French Calicoes, of newest designs,
Plaid Tweeds for Traveling Dresses.
All of which will be sold at lowest prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!
We have now completed
Our assortment of SILK ROBES,
And call the particular attention
Of the ladies to the same,
As it comprises the most
Extensive and best selected
Stock to be found in the City.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

POINT LACE AND POINT LACE COLLARS.
Just received by BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
a large invoice of the above
rich and desirable goods.
Also, a superior assortment of
new shape French lace veils.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Our Cloak and Shawl Department
Is now being filled with
Some of the latest importations
Of both articles. Also,
Cloaks of our own manufacture
In newest patterns and styles.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
Of every description and price.
Also, Flannels, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets,
And Housekeeping articles of all kinds,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!
LANE & PORTER
Will open for sale, this morning, 500 New and Elegant Stella Shawls, at very low prices.
No. 73 Canal-st.

PROCLAMATION.
WE HAVE OPENED,
And
The Ladies have proclaimed
That
MRS. CARTER'S PARIS MILLINERY,
For elegance and cheapness, has
ECLIPSED ALL OTHERS.
The stock consists of
MISSES' AND LADIES' BONNETS,
In fancy Braids, Neapolitan, fancy and plain Velvets.
SPLENDID DRESS BONNETS,
And a great variety of new and costly material.
RICH FLOWERS, BIRDS OF PARADISE,
MARABOUT and OSTRICH PLUMES and RIBBONS.
As our determination is to make large sales, rather than large profits, our stock this season exceeds anything we have before submitted to the public, and at nearly half the prices usually charged at other establishments.
City Ladies and visitors favoring this establishment with a call will positively find it to their advantage.
MRS. CARTER, PARIS MILLINER, &c.,
No. 380 Broadway.

DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
ISAAC HADDOCK,
No. 265 Grand-st., middle of block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., (formerly of No. 209 Grand-st., corner of Allen,) wishes to call the attention of his regular customers and the public in general, to his stock of
DRY GOODS,
which he has facilities for selling as cheap as any store in the City. His stock comprises almost all descriptions of DOMESTIC and FANCY DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DAMASKS, CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, MERINOES and PARAMATTAS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, LACES, SMALL WARES, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash; and being bought for cash, will be found as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any store in the City. Remember, No. 265 Grand-st., middle of the block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.

A
GREAT DISPLAY
Of rich
CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
At
Extraordinary
Low prices,
ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
LANE & PORTER
Will offer for sale this morning,
100 pieces new Fall Silks, 6s.
100 pieces new Fall Silks, 8s.
Also, a full assortment of Silk Robes, very cheap at No. 73 Canal-st.

LANE & PORTER
WILL OFFER FOR SALE THIS MORNING
Another lot of those beautiful STELLA SHAWLS, very cheap. No. 73 Canal-st.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, &C.
LANE & PORTER, No. 73 Canal-st.,
would invite the attention of ladies to their stock of new Cloaks, Talmas, &c.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
REMOVAL
OF THE
TEA-KETTLE
TO
No. 534 BROADWAY,
Near Spring-st.
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH,
has removed his stock of
HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING GOODS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
KITCHEN HARDWARE, &c.,
from No. 50 Maiden-lane to No. 534 Broadway,
where he will have increased facilities for showing his
NEW GOODS,
and which will be offered at as low rates
as at the old stand.
Shipping
supplied with
GALLEY and
TABLE HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &c.
MY WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
will be much more full and complete than heretofore.
STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
Sign of the
GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE,
No. 534 Broadway,
near the
St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

REMOVAL OF A CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.—ISAAC HADDOCK, for so many years on the corner of Grand and Allen sts., has removed to No. 265 Grand-st., middle of the block, between Christie and Forsyth sts.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
PARIS FEATHERS,
COLORED LACES, COLORED STRAW BONNETS,
BUDS, PIQUETS, &c.,
at low prices for cash at
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st.,
corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

MILLINERY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Ribbons, flowers, feathers of all patterns, bonnets of the newest style. Milliners and country dealers liberally dealt with. L. P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, 2d door above Broome-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience of the cure. In Stricture, from its slightest to its most advanced and distressing stages; and Seminal weakness, &c., as well as all diseases of the genito-urinary system, he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines or restrictions from business. Consultations strictly confidential; private seats for waiting. By letter, address to Box No. 389 Post-Office.

Especial attention given to the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females; also Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, &c. A new strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional diseases.

DR. DOW'S NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE—TO THE MARRIED AND SINGLE OF BOTH SEXES.—Information not generally available, and of great importance to males and females of delicate health, especially those arising from general debility, will be sent on the receipt of eight stamps. Address Dr. SEPTEMUS DOW, New-York.

NEW-UTRECHT, L. I.—DOCTOR THEODORE CRANE, it is expected, will take the place of his deceased brother, and be associated with Doctor FREDK. C. DE MUND, who has already entered on his professional duties.

DR. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND aromatic tooth soap, a most convenient, clean, pleasant and effective dentifrice, sold by druggists generally, also at the Crystal Palace, for 25 cents a box. Office, No. 534 Broadway.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
[illegible] cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER, ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, [illegible] cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 165 West Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] THEATRE—[illegible] OPERA [illegible] AND BALLET.
SATURDAY, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the principal roles.
THE INCIDENTAL BALLET
Will be sustained by
Mlle. LINA WINDEL, Mlle. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] LEHMANN, [illegible]
By permission of the [illegible]
Musical Director.....[illegible]
The price of admission has been [illegible] to the standard of
FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. [illegible] Seats may be secured daily at the [illegible] Niblo's Garden, from 8 to 5 o'clock, and at [illegible] SON'S Music store, No. 300 Broadway.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY—The Wonderful Ravels in the new Grand Fairy Pantomime of BLANCHE. Mlle. Robert and Young Hengler.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½ to commence at 7 o'clock.
Tickets.....[illegible]
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1856.
GREAT SUCCESS OF ROBERT [illegible]
New Comic Pantomime,
BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES.
WITH
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
in the principal characters, aided by the entire Company.
New Scenery,
Tricks, Transformations, Music,
Costumes and Appointments.
Concluding with the extraordinary [illegible]
LES FEES VOLANTES.
Mlle. Robert.....[illegible]
YOUNG HENGLER ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
SATURDAY.—Third German Opera Night.
STRADELLA.
RAVELS, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-STREET.
The most beautiful Theatre in the world.
FRIDAY, Sept. 19.
Three capital pieces. The new comedy, entirely successful, and laughable farces, supported by the whole of THE UNEQUALED STAR COMPANY.
The comedietta of
BLUE DEVILS.
Megrim, the grumbling Englishman.....Mr. [illegible]
The original comedy of
CHARITY'S LOVE.
With Mr. and Mrs. E. Davenport, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], &c.
Mlle. Ducy Barre and Mr. G. Smith in the "Pas [illegible]."
The musical farce of
THE SWISS COTTAGE.
With Mrs. C. Howard, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. Holman, &c.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL,
No. 585 BROADWAY OPPOSITE NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 19th and 20th.
A Grand Concert of
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with the great
BURLESQUE, HORSE MAZEPPA.
Concert commences at 7¾ o'clock. Admission [illegible] Orchestra Seats 50 cents.
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, will be produced
A Grand Burlesque on the Opera of
MARITANA.
With Miss C. HIFFERT as Prima Donna.
N.B. This splendid Hall to be let in the day time for respectable concerts, lectures, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Proprietor, Mr. WALLACK. Lessee, Mr. [illegible] Admission—Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Family [illegible] cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, Sept. 19, To commence with the new Five-Act Comedy, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
FIRST IMPRESSIONS.
Peveril.........Mr. Lester | Flora [illegible] Martin, Mrs. Hoey.
To conclude with, first time here, a farce entitled
MY FIRST FIT OF THE GOUT.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, [illegible] cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Sept. 19, the performances will commence with the new drama of
LIFE IN NEW-YORK.
Corinthian Tom, Mr. Howard | Kate.........Madame [illegible]
Captain.........Mr. Brougham | Sue, Miss Kate [illegible]
To conclude with
MET-A-MO-RA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Sept. 19, the entertainment will commence with the Drama of
IMOGINE; OR, THE SPECTRE BRIDE.
Abdallah, Mr. J. H. Allen | Imogine, Miss Hathaway.
To be followed by the new Comic Pantomime of
PUNCH.
To conclude with
THE FAIRY SPELL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—GRAND GALA WEEK!—PRESIDENTIAL TEST VOTE!—Vote of the Museum Visitors for the President of the United States will be taken EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK, and announced in the Museum each afternoon and evening, as well as in the morning papers. FRIDAY, Sept. 19, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, GIRALDA, OR, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND. Together with A CONJUGAL LESSON. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Two Chameleons, [illegible], LIVING ANACONDAS, a LIVING SKELETON, THE DWARF LADY, A MODEL OF THE MALAKOFF, &c., to be seen without extra charge. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—THE MANAGER HAS much pleasure in announcing that Miss [illegible] MARSHALL, the most distinguished comedienne of the English stage, with her sister, Miss LOUISA MARSHALL, will appear next MONDAY EVENING, in a favorite character.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
APPLETON'S BUILDING, 348 BROADWAY, N.Y.
Parents wanting Schools for their children,
or private families Governesses, are invited to inspect
the Register of the American School Institute.
Every information connected with Schools afforded
gratuitously. Teachers wanting situations
should address E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF YALE, having been engaged for the past two years in a classical and commercial school, teaching the classics and higher English branches, would like to obtain a situation in this City or Brooklyn, where his services would be required during the forenoon of each day. Private instruction preferred. Address PUTNAM, office of Daily Times.

A FRENCH LADY, TEACHER IN PARIS, is desirous of forming classes in the French language. Would also give private lessons. Address A. E. A., Daily Times office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE SUBscribers have entered into copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general paper and twine business, under the name and style of SANDS, PARADISE & CO.

They intend to keep constantly on hand all styles and kinds of paper, and will sell at the lowest market prices. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1856. SANDS, PARADISE & CO.
DANIEL H. SANDS.
AARON V. PARADISE.
THEODORE E. LYON.

The subscriber, (of the late firm of Sands & Van Winkle,) takes this method of returning thanks to his old friends for their liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, and hopes to be favored with their orders in his new connection. DANIEL H. SANDS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of HASTINGS, SKELLENGER & CO., is hereby mutually dissolved. ISAAC HASTINGS,
WM. B. SKELLENGER,
S. W. HASTINGS.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—QUEENS COUNTY.—MARY V. STRATTON, WILLIAM J. STRATTON, ELIZABETH J. STRATTON, and ELIPHALET F. STRATTON, by OLIVER H. JONES, their Guardian, against AMELIA COMFIELD.—Supplemental summons for relief, as amended.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at the village of Jamaica, on the 14th day of August, 1856, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1856.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
au15-law6wF No. 17 Wall-st., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM V. BRADY against JOHN HANRAHAN, GEORGE FARRINGTON and others.—To the above-named defendant, GEORGE FARRINGTON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of July, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1856.
EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au22-law6wF

FINANCIAL.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 28, 1856.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at the office, in the city of Cincinnati, on the [illegible] day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees, to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.
CHAS. STETSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA R. R. & COAL CO.,
No. [illegible] Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.
Sept. [illegible], 1856.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of this Company, due 1st October prox., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

[illegible]

A MINISTER'S SON.
New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856.

More Threats for Disunion—Letter from Senator Slidell.

Senator SLIDELL, the man who proposed to abolish the laws prohibiting the Slave Trade, has addressed a long letter to the Louisiana Central Committee, which closes as follows:

But, while thus confident of the success of our ticket, we should not shrink from contemplating the possible contingency of the election of FREMONT, and should prepare ourselves for such a result. No one can value more highly than I do the innumerable advantages and blessings of the Union—but it must be Union under the Constitution—the Union of States, equally sovereign, with equal participation in every right and privilege.

It is but within the last two years that I have permitted myself to think of the possibility of its dissolution; and, until the nomination of FREMONT, I have looked at it but in the distant future. Now it presents itself as a question which we may be called upon to decide, in all its dread reality, in a few short months. *Should Fremont be elected, I shall be satisfied that a majority of the people of the Free States entertain towards us feelings that render the idea of living with them on terms of equality hopeless.* [illegible]

[illegible] WHAT PARTICULAR COURSE SHOULD BE PURSUED I AM NOT PREPARED TO SAY. In so fearful a contingency I should be unwilling to act without some definite manifestation of the will of my State. This can only be given through the Legislature, or, if time allowed, by a Convention of the people, called by the Legislature. Whatever be the mandate of Louisiana, I shall be prepared to carry it out in letter and spirit.

JOHN SLIDELL.

[illegible]

Scandalous Conduct of a British Minister.
From the New-Orleans Delta.

LIMA, Peru, Friday, July 11, 1856.

There is here a great deal of town talk about the indecorous and unpardonable conduct of Mr. SULLIVAN, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister to Peru. It is truly distressing to see a person occupying such a high position in society indulging in all kinds of vices, especially that of drunkenness and scandal in the public street. [illegible] … At times we hear loud outcries against his inefficiency and grossly immoral conduct. Yours, J.

Passengers Lost in the Nautilus.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Brazos Santiago on the 17th inst. says: I find you have published the names of some of the passengers on board the *Nautilus*, but name only three from this place. I have sent the names of several others who left Brazos in her for your city:

Mr. Scharnhmidt, from Matamoros, a native of [illegible]; Mr. [illegible] and lady, from Brownsville; John Wells, of Brazos Santiago; Capt. A. Ross, [illegible] of the Rio Grande; Wm. Dean of New-Orleans; Rev. Father Verdett, of Brownsville; A. March and W. E. Mutt, of New-Orleans, Steamboat [illegible]; Andrew Mayhew, a policeman of New-Orleans; Powell Thompson, son of Capt. Thompson; Reuben, an orphan boy run on the boat; George, (boy,) son of one of the crew; Antonio [illegible]; [illegible], of New-Orleans, owner of the cattle on board; Francis Zamora; [illegible]; Mr. Cone and lady; P. Dougherty, Couch, Trecter, Boyd, O'Grady, Cahill, discharged soldiers whose term of service had expired; Numa Perillat, of the firm of N. Perillat & Co., of New-Orleans. There were several others, whose names I cannot recollect, I think ten or fifteen in number.

THE SHAKERS.—The number of Shaker Societies now in this country is eighteen, located in seven different States. There are none in any foreign country. The denomination was founded through the instrumentality of a female, ANN LEE, who was born in [illegible] … The Shakers hold that there have been four dispensations of God to man—the first beginning with Adam and extending to Abraham; the second from Abraham to Jesus; the third [illegible] and the fourth from Ann Lee. [illegible] The first society was established in 1792, [illegible] near this city.—*Albany Argus.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE THROWN AWAY.—[illegible] NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from the commencement of the paper [illegible] No. 1 to No. 1,[illegible] inclusive. [illegible] Also History of the Times, [illegible] cannot be excelled. Apply to CHARLES E. HOOPER, Subscription Department.

PHONOGRAPHY.—ALL WORKS FOR SALE by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y. Also, Works on Hydropathy or Water Cure; Physiology and Phrenology; Physiognomy and Magnetism; Psychology, Chemistry, and the Natural Sciences generally.

FOURTH EDITION READY TO-DAY:
THE HUMOROUS POETRY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
FROM CHAUCER TO SAXE.
Narratives, Satires, Enigmas, Burlesques, Parodies, Travesties, Epigrams, Epitaphs, Translations, including all the most celebrated Comic Poems from the Anti-Jacobin, Rejected Addresses, Ingoldsby Legends, Cruikshank's Omnibus, Bentley, Blackwood and Punch. With a collection of more than five hundred Epigrams; and the choicest Humorous Poetry of Peter Pindar, Cowper, Thackeray, Praed, Swift, Scott, Holmes, "Anon," Gay, Burns, Southey, Saxe, Hood, Prior, Coleridge, Byron, Moore, Lowell, &c. With notes explanatory and biographical.
BY JAS. PARTON,
Author of the "Life of Horace Greeley."
1 vol. 12mo. 680 pp. Price $1 50.
From the New-York Albion.
Take it up when in a merry mood, and you shall find something therein to jump with your humor; when jaded, or hot, or out of temper, and ten to one the pleasant dose will revive and do you good.
Published by MASON, BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

FREMONT PRIZE SONGS.
The beautiful Songs, in English and German, which were selected by the New-York Committee from among 150 which were offered for the prizes, are now in the press of JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., BOSTON, and will be published in a few days in beautiful style, making four pages of music, the air from Bellini's soul-stirring Liberty Song, with piano accompaniment, and an elegant frontispiece. Price 25 cents each, with a liberal discount to the trade. Each song will make four pages and will be published separately.
The trade in ordering will please specify whether the English or German song is wanted, or if an equal number of each.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.
H. P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., New-York.

A small, thick, $1 vol., green and gold, 400 pages, 16mo, handy for pocket, table or shelf.
WALT WHITMAN'S "LEAVES OF GRASS."
New Volume. (32 Poems.)
Dealers, send in your orders! This book will always be in demand.
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT RUSH AT EVANS & CO.'S.
The fact established that No. 409 Broadway is the best place in New-York to buy books.
EVANS & CO. sell books as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and give with each book a present varying in value from 25 cents to $100. The value of the present depends upon the number of the book. Gifts delivered at the time of sale. Great inducement to agents. Catalogues containing full explanations sent on application to any address free.

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WITH AN ACCURATE PORTRAIT OF THIS NOTORIOUS ASSASSIN,
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A choice selection of books for sale, consisting of fine copies only, and at reasonable prices. Persons residing out of the City, desiring to procure good books for their libraries, can have a catalogue sent them by addressing
I. WESTERVELT, No. 371 Broadway.
N. B.—A copy of "The Natural History of the State of New-York." 19 vols., quarto.

THE PRESIDENCY!
DIX'S REPLY
TO
THE LETTER OF HON. RUFUS CHOATE.
This able document should be scattered broadcast. Price 6 cents single; $4 per hundred.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—Illustrated with Bank Note Plates. Second edition. Price $1 25; sent free of postage. This work is now acknowledged by Bankers, Brokers and Cashiers to be the best work of the kind ever published, and it is the only one which is illustrated with genuine Bank Note Engravings. Prospectus, containing their recommendations, and an outline of the work, sent to applicants.
GEORGE PEYTON, No. 416 Broadway, New-York.

DIARIES FOR 1857.—FOR SALE TO THE trade at the lowest rates, all kinds of account books made to order. RUMRELL & BROTHER, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 112 William-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a large house, No. 135 Wooster-st., desire to let, with breakfast, a superior suit of well-furnished rooms on the second floor; also, two single front rooms on third floor, to single gentlemen of high respectability; cleanliness strictly observed. References required.

BOARDING—AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms on the first floor, with closets adjoining, for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife, at Nos. 83 and 84 East 9th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 266 HICKS-st., within three minutes' walk of the South Ferry; a very desirable room, with board, can be had by a single gentleman; also, a large room on 4th floor, suitable for two persons.

BOARD WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH a room with partial board (or full board if dinner at 6 o'clock) in a private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Gas desired, also fire in the evening when the weather requires. Location below 14th-st. Address R. & F., *Daily Times* office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., to CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife are desirous of finding two pleasantly-situated rooms, (on the second story,) where there are no other boarders, and adjacent to the Wall-st. ferry. Address E. C. W., *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with or without partial board. House has all the modern improvements—No. 387 4th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 55 Madison-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman. Good recommendations; inquire at JACOB SCHWAB'S, No. 806 4th-st., between avenues B. and C.

A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS FLUENTLY the English, French and German languages, and understands Italian, wishes to find a family going to Italy. She would go either as companion to a lady, or take the entire charge of one or two children. No salary required. Address L. Y., 242 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S, CHELSEA Iron Works, a man to take charge of the forging department, with a view of becoming a partner in the concern. None but good workmen need apply, and they must come well recommended. RICHARD MOORE, No. 235 West 18th-st., near 9th-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan's patented furniture polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented furniture polish in the world. Call at the principal depot, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TO FRAMESMITHS.—WANTED—A GOOD workman who understands knitting machines; to a competent person good wages and constant employment will be given. Apply at No. 61 Cedar-st., up stairs.

MILLINERY.

OPENING DAY.—RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND feathers, &c., wholesale and retail. Also, pattern bonnets of the newest Fall styles, open on Thursday, Sept. 18, at No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st., by L. P. TIBBALS.

PARIS FALL MILLINERY.—MISS MULLIN, No. 449 Broome-st., will open Fall Millinery on Thursday, Sept. 18, selected by herself in Paris. The trade supplied with patterns.

MISS ALICE MORGAN, NO. 588 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, will open Paris Millinery on Thursday, Sept. 18th.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., will open FALL MILLINERY on Thursday, Sept. 18.

COPYING, TRANSLATING, &c.—TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—Deeds, &c., engrossed. Legal and every other description of writing copied. Law papers served. A strong staff always at hand for the dispatch of business. Apply at E. H. RAE'S Copying Office, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.

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NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
Every night this week.
The Burlesque on the Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Preceding which, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 128 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing on Saturday, Oct. 4. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 7, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual soirées will be given.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH STREET.
Admission....ONE DOLLAR. | Second Tier.........50 cents.
Secured seats, extra 50 cents. | Amphitheatre.......25 cents.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8.
Box offices at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MAX MARETZEK......Director and Conductor.
CLOSED
For rehearsals and preparations for the production of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera,
STAR
OF THE
NORTH,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1856.

"DRED; or, THE DISMAL SWAMP."
BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
Mr. C. W. TAYLOR'S DRAMATIC version of this thrilling Romance will be produced at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, in a few weeks, with little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD.

SPLENDID ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT WITH THE AUTOMATON CLARIONET PLAYER.—Inauguration of the magnificent renewed Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 22, when the automaton of which the press spoke so often favorably will be positively on exhibition, in combination with other scientific and musical inventions. In order to present becoming versatility to this intellectual and sublime entertainment, the proprietors have secured the services of Mr. Stuart Robson, the popular comedian and vocalist, who will appear every evening in his budget of comicalities.
First Exhibition on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock in the evening, and continuing in this way, until further notice, every evening. Admittance 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONTAINS VARIous articles of great merit, statuary, ancient Gobelin tapestry, a mineral cabinet, superb bronze castings, models and machinery, besides Carew's celebrated work of Christian art, "The Descent from the Cross," which alone is worth the admission fee.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.
PRICES AT WHICH A FIRE COAT AND PANTS CAN BE HAD AT
SMITH BROTHERS.

Drab Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	$12
Drab Pilot, Coat and Pants	15
Drab Kersey Beaver, Coat and Pants	15
Blue Felt Beaver, Coat and Pants	10
Blue Pilot, Coat and Pants	$15 to 18
Blue Beaver, Coat and Pants	14 to 18
HAVRE FLANNEL FIRE SHIRTS, Constantly on hand	$2 75

L. O. WILSON & CO.
HAVE NOW IN STORE, and will continue to receive during the coming season, a large and attractive stock of foreign DRY GOODS.
Also, a complete stock of the favorite styles of Domestic Goods, No. 12 Cortlandt and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 123 Broadway, have in store, and are daily receiving from Auction and other sources, their Fall supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
English, French and German black, and white
SILK TRIMMING LACES,
FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
MILLINERY SILKS, SATINS, MARCELLINES AND FLORENCES,
STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.
The attention of all CASH BUYERS is invited to an examination of our stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at a very small advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.,
ALSO SHIRTINGS, BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
The subscriber is now prepared to exhibit his Fall importation and manufacture of
MANTILLAS, WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS
of various materials. Special attention is invited to his extensive variety of Cloaks and double-faced Beaver Wrappers.
SHAWLS.
A full line of Fall and Winter SHAWLS of every description. Fifteen cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and desirable.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 91 and 93 Chambers-st., up stairs.

PATENT CLOTHING.
COATS, VESTS, PANTS, MITTENS, LEGGINS, &c.,
WITHOUT SEAMS.
The garments are woven in the wool, and for strength, cheapness and durability are unequaled. They cannot rip, as they are entirely whole. They are almost impervious to water, and a person clad in them will have no occasion to complain of the cold.
These goods are sold at wholesale at the depôt of the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 29 Dey-st., New-York.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Will open, this morning, a large and carefully selected stock of
NEW FALL GOODS, of their own importation.
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
POPLINS AND VALENCIAS,
MERINO, DELAINES AND RICH DRESS GOODS in general.
No. 729 Broadway.

EARLY FALL CLOAKS
Of fine Gray, Brown, mixed and Black Cloths.
The styles entirely new.
Now on sale by
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW FALL MANTILLAS,
Of the shawl and other fashionable shapes,
In textures to suit the present season.
Now ready, at retail, at
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.—WILL OPEN THIS Morning their entire stock of
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising a superb selection of the richest goods made—all of which have been imported expressly for their retail trade. No. 729 Broadway.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, &C., AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—A large and fashionable assortment suitable to the Fall trade, just received by AITKEN & MILLER, No. 483 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their regular Fall Exhibition of Flowers and Fruits at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., commencing at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., and continuing until FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 10 P. M. An address will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, by GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. Admittance, to non-members, 25 cents. A band of music will be in attendance each evening.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

THIRTEENTH WARD GRAND RALLY FOR FREEDOM, FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, FREE KANSAS, AND FREMONT.—A meeting of the Republican Association of the XIIIth Ward will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., the meeting will be addressed by Messrs. R. DELAFIELD SMITH, J. C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, and WM. JONES, Jr.; the celebrated vocalists Messrs. COOK, McDONOUGH, and STOPPENBURGH will be present, and favor the meeting with their favorite campaign songs. All persons disposed to joining in the cause of freedom are respectfully invited to attend and enroll their names as members of the Association. In accordance with the resolutions passed by the several Republican Associations of this City, all persons neglecting to sign the roll one week previous to the election of Delegates to the several County Conventions, will be debarred from voting for the same. By order of the President,
EDWARD COLLIN.
BENJ. C. DEAN, } Secretaries.
H. S. [illegible], }

CAMPAIGN LETTER-PAPER AND ENVELOPES.—With the engraving of the different Presidential candidates. For sale at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES
AND PICTURE FRAMES.
COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED.
Nos. 386, 388, 392 Greenwich-st., corner Beach, New-York.
HORACE V. SIGLER.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c. In all their variety, may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers, on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 380 and 482 Greenwich-st. Also, sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

INSTRUCTION.

CONSERVATOIRE DE PIANO.
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK
Will commence on the 15th instant, at his rooms, No. 765 Broadway, a Practical and Theoretical Course of Application on the Piano, on the plan of the Conservatoire of Paris. The pupils will be divided into classes of eight each. The Course will comprise eight lessons, of two hours each; the first hour will be devoted to the study and performance of some symphonic masterpiece of the great composers, carefully transcribed for eight pianos; the second hour will be devoted to individual instruction, each pupil in turn playing some brilliant piece by a modern piano composer.
This plan has proved the most successful of any yet attempted in the Conservatoires of Europe, and is almost universally adopted. Each pupil in this way gets all the advantage of the instruction given to the others, and a general interest and spirit of emulation is obtained which can follow no other course of instruction.
Persons wishing to take advantage of this Course will please make early application, as Mr. G. wishes to classify the pupils according to their proficiency. He will thus be enabled to take charge of more advanced than he has heretofore received, which will obviate the necessity of rejecting many who applied last season.
Terms of the Course, $50.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK HAS RESUMED his Course of Lessons on the Piano-Forte.
TERMS:
Twelve Lessons of one hour..........................$60
Twelve Lessons of half an hour....................30
Apply to DESCOMBE'S Piano Warerooms,
No. 765 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—In charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents, on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the rooms large, pleasant and commodious. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 31 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 132 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 540 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 186 2d-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 4.
Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. M. J. PHILBROOK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—This institution is now open for the reception of pupils. All the branches of a complete education taught. The location is healthy and pleasant. A Gymnasium attached to the premises. Circulars can be obtained of C. SHEPARD, No. 183 Fulton-st.; HENRY W. LAW, No. 310 Broadway, and at HALL'S Music Store.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN the Collegiate School, (Now in its 26th year of successful operation,) at No. 77 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 132 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 132 West 22d-st.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—NO. 260 WEST 22d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sept. 15. REFERENCES—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

FRENCH LESSONS.—MONS. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language by classes in schools, and privately, at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 31b 6th-av., near 4th-st. References of the highest character. Evening classes to begin Oct. 1.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 418 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYSSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 758 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 260 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 13 West 15th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. R. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 24th-st., near Broadway, New-York. (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual, Sept. 4.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—NO. 33 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL BE OPENED Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 35 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A CARD.—MR. E. J. DAY WOULD INFORM HIS pupils and others that he will resume his profession on Thursday, the 18th. Instruction given on the piano-forte, organ and in singing. Residence No. 180 Prince-st.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 337 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 29 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MME. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 270 5th-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—NO. [illegible] GREENwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 1.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 24 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 838 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, WILL reopen her Day and Boarding School for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANish, Italian, &c., (No. 130 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on Philology and Archæology.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 387 4th-av., (one door above 26th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 56 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 [illegible].

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will open, after the Summer vacation, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West [illegible], between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 72 5TH-AV., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 15.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM, NO. 35 ST. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, [illegible] … will reopen on Monday, 15 September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum and at Mr. FERDINAND E. COUDERT'S Office, No. [illegible] Broadway. P. E. MAURIUS.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. P. Barton's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the Schoolrooms, No. 883 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with [illegible] … of JAS. H. WILLIAMS, No. 3 [illegible]. D. S. ROWE, [illegible].

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. [illegible] … Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Madison-av., southeast corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages), will reopen on the 15th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 208 16th-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530 Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS ARE PREPARED to receive six little girls under the age of 12 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

DAILY OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady, at present engaged in teaching, but having some portion of her time unoccupied, wishes to devote it to giving instruction in English, Latin, Drawing and Music, upon the Piano or Concertina. A note addressed M. Y. X., office of the *Times*, will receive prompt attention.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $160 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the *American School Institute*, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, French and Commercial School, No. 563 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., near 32d-st. will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute. J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, 3d-av. entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st day of September. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 180 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY School, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 3 East 24th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL for boys, will reopen at his house, No. 14 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 15. There are vacancies.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL will reopen Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University. TIBLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 42 East 31st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETS WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and day school for young ladies and children, Sept. 8, at No. 39 East 23d-st.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 28th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 126 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS COOK'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 104 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 10.

RAND'S FAMILY SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 436 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—JUST received from Europe, a large lot of double and single shot guns, rifles, pistols, &c., and for sale very cheap, at F. REYNOLDS', No. 48 Chatham-st., and No. 5 French's Hotel, Sole Agent for United States for Starkey's percussion gun caps. Military and target companies supplied.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand, and for sale by the manufacturers' Agents. BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERtical tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 12 4-feet tubes, to 22 inches diameter, having 61 5-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, N. York.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA REFINED RESIN OIL.
WADSWORTH'S EXTRA REFINED RESIN OILS, FREE FROM ALL DISAGREEABLE ODOR AND WARRANTED to be well adapted for the following purposes:
"BOILED OIL," of a superior grade for "PAINTING."
"MACHINERY OIL," prepared for "RAILROADS, MILLS, FACTORIES," and all classes of MACHINERY; particularly adapted to COLD WEATHER.
"TANNERS' and CURRIERS' OIL," for mixing with TALLOW and finishing.
"FOR GAS," adapted to all the "GAS APPARATUS" now in use.
"FOR PRINTERS' INK, BLACKING, LINIMENTS," and various purposes in the Mechanic Arts.
These Oils are very low in price, manufactured with great care by an improved process of distillation and refining, and offer to dealers more encouragement than any Oils in market.
DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 166 Pearl-st., corner Pine-st.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
$4 10 worth of this Oil gives as much light as $26 47 of Sperm Oil.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
See certificates at the office of the undersigned.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
Prepared expressly for ship's use.
20,000 gallons of the above Oils for sale.
AUSTENS, Agents.
Kerosene Oil Co., No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW FALL GOODS.
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH DEPOT.
BAILEY & BROTHERS,
No. 254 Pearl-st.,
offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of Floor Oil-Cloths to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices.
Also, every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business.
BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 254 Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN [illegible] WICK, N. J.—A handsome [illegible] … Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. [illegible] Wall-st. WILLIAM PEASE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class residences in this City, at prices ranging from $5,000 to $60,000.
Also, to exchange and for sale; City property, country seats and farms in any direction from the City. [illegible] … HORACE WHEATON, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT VERY NICELY situated, at No. 25 Bank-st., between Waverley-pl. and 4th-st., near Abingdon-square. [illegible] … at No. 25 Bank-st., of JESSE ADAMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble cottage house in Oxford-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Lot 25x100. House 2 story and basement, with extension; gas in every room, range in kitchen. Will sell or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 4 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park. For terms, apply to J. BISCO, No. 144 East 18th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., or 6 to 8 P. M.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No. 213 Clinton-st., near Harrison-st., Brooklyn, will be sold with or without the furniture, or will be let. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—Two elegant new cottages on Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic-av. Price $6,000 each. For terms apply to F. CARLIN, on the premises, or to S. COCKCROFT, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PATENT Medicines or perfumery, a three-story store and dwelling on the corner of one of the best avenues in Brooklyn, near Broadway, free from incumbrance. Address R. E., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT YONKERS—A factory, with water power and buildings suitable for a large business, with two acres of ground if required. Apply to J. T. WARING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NINTH-STREET, HOUSE NO. 112, with all modern improvements, newly painted. Possession given immediately. For sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 40 Beaver-st.

YORKVILLE.—FOR SALE—6 LOTS ON THIRD-avenue, west side, between 83d and 84th streets.—Apply to R. TEN BROECK, No. 18 Exchange-place.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order, and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, [illegible].

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—"KING-view," the residence of Mrs. DAVID S. JONES, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is about 45x56, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable outbuildings; 20 acres of land; fine view of mountain and river scenery. For terms and further particulars, apply on the premises, or to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, OF ANY DEGREE of accommodation, will be erected for a fixed sum, with any amount of land, graded and all in proper order, in one of the most beautiful locations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 274 Broadway.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property—situated in the town of Rye, near Port Chester, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 9 P. M.

LOTS FOR SALE.—THREE LOTS, LYING on the north side of 35th-st., [illegible] from the junction of Broadway and the 6th-av., three lots on the southwesterly corner of [illegible] … business location. W. SILLIMAN, No. 87 [illegible].

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick house, in Sixth-av., near [illegible] … $800 per year. A part or the whole of the furniture will be sold very low. [illegible] … Also, a very neat three-story cottage, near the Fulton ferry, about a mile from the City Hall, good neighborhood, &c., &c.; will be rented very low to a good tenant. Also, a furnished house in Brooklyn, near Clinton-st. [illegible] … Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE STABLE, &c., NO. 280 EAST 8th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, &c., and has also two finished rooms with separate entrance, and supplied with croton water, sink, water closets, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations as stable and cottage. For terms, apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—With immediate possession, three desirable cottages, containing 7 to 9 rooms, besides attic and cellar, with gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. [illegible], No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE No. 26 King-st., with all the modern improvements. Might be let to two small families. Inquire of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING No. 47 Greely-st., for a factory or other purposes. Alterations made to suit the tenant. Inquire on the premises.

THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—No. 57 Carmel-st., Brooklyn. Has just been put in good repair, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Address JOHNSON, at this office.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES one large or two small furnished rooms on the first or second floor, situated in the immediate vicinity of the New-York Hotel or Brevoort House. Terms $6 per week. Address P. P. C., at the *Daily Times* office.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—At reasonable rates, on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway. The extension of Canal-st., from River to River, gives great advantage to this position. Inquire of J. GAUDU, No. 160 Walker-st.

STEADY POWER—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS still to be had in the Depot Building corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady" see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Steady power, light rooms and cheap rents. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 469 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 109 Cliff-st.

STATIONERY.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &C.
ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS ENVELOPES
Manufactured yearly by LYON & RAYNOR, who claim to be the oldest, largest and most experienced Envelope Manufacturers in America.
Our manufacture embraces the greatest variety of sizes, styles, colors and qualities—fancy, wedding and simple envelopes—which our facilities enable us to supply promptly to the jobbing trade in every part of the United States, on favorable terms. Samples sent by mail when desired.
Also, writing papers at mill prices, by the case of five or ten reams. Sole agents for Harrison & Co.'s and West End Co.'s superior cream laid, Elizabethan, Albambra and tinted paper; billet, note, bath, letter cap, &c. Also, embossed fancy note.
LYON & RAYNOR,
No. 28 Beekman-st., New-York.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.
Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at
No. 28 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.
SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—All kinds, at low prices; diaries and daily journals for 1857; books made to pattern.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS AND Blank Book Manufacturers, offer special inducements to the Book Trade at Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

STEEL'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS.—STEELE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 88 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of SANDS & VAN WINKLE, is hereby mutually dissolved.
ABRAHAM E. VAN WINKLE is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm and sign in liquidation. DANIEL H. SANDS,
A. E. VAN WINKLE.
Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1856.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible] WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received [illegible] THURSDAY, Sept. [illegible]

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received [illegible] until Oct. 1 [illegible]

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of [illegible] may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. P. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Hallett's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BRICK, STONE, AND HYDRAULIC CEMENT.—The undersigned are now offering to let to contractors the construction of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct for supplying the city of Brooklyn with water, which will consume about 15,000,000 hard-burnt brick, 50,000 cubic yards building stone, and 80,000 barrels hydraulic cement. Inquiries are made by contractors as to the price of these articles, and the places where they can be obtained. The object of this notice is to bring manufacturers and consumers together, and we respectfully ask parties furnishing the above articles, to send us their address before the 20th inst., with the prices at which such articles can be furnished. Only a small proportion of the above amount will be needed this Fall, thus allowing ample time to manufacturers. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner of Elm and Grand sts.
New-York, Sept. 12, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the first day of October next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools during the ensuing year. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ANDREW V. PERRY,
ROBERT A. ADAMS, } Committee.
GEORGE WHITE,
WILLIAM JONES, Jr.

OFFICE OF GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, Rotunda, Park, Sept. 12, 1856.

TO PLUMBERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office till Monday, [illegible] at 12 o'clock M., for the Plumbing work and materials for Bellevue Hospital, foot of 27th-st., East River. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. [illegible] Broadway. Proposals must be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract, and no assignment or transfer of the contract will be allowed. The Governors reserve the right of rejecting any and all proposals not deemed advantageous to the department.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 7th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up the Primary Department of Ward School No. 22, in Stanton-st., in the XIth Ward, with furniture same as that now in use in Ward School No. 11, VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. By order of the School Officers of the XIth Ward. GEORGE WHITE, Chairman.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

100 TONS TAFEU—FOR TOP-DRESSING grass and winter grain, (composed of ¾ night-soil and ¼ No. 1 Peruvian Guano,) at $25 per ton; 30,000 bbls. Poudrette at $1 50 per bbl. We warrant our articles superior to any other in market. Address LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipe, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—IMPORTED BY THE Philadelphia Guano Company.
Agent, A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 269 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH AND PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.
Warranted in every respect. Also, a few second-hand Pianos, for sale cheap and to hire.
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S
Modern Improved Æolean Piano-forte
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 150 and 152 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A FINE assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANUFactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

G. & H. BARMORE—NO. 349 BLEECKER-ST., extensive Piano manufacturers for twenty years, offer a large and elegant stock, with their improved, grand diagonal, and the advantage in buying from first hands at great bargains. Also, five second-hand Pianos by Chickering & Nunns.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE Piano-Fortes, of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 223 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND.—Jacob Chickering's, Brown & Munro's, Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Raisley Brothers'. All bought for cash, and will be sold very low. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, 461 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for $25, at the manufactory, No. 524 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 33 Canal-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned, playing cards, of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
[illegible] sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
PROVINCIAL BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
[illegible]
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
[illegible]
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court House),—New-York, June 26, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office; I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving envelopes containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SAVAGE MARBLE CO.,
No. 296 Broadway, New-York.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 M., in pursuance of the by-laws, for the annual election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. A general attendance is requested. The transfer books will be closed from this date, until further notice. Dated 18th Sept. 1856. JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL Coupons for interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.
J. W. DENVER, } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Department.

A MEETING OF HOLDERS OF THE FIRST and Second mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company will be held at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 25 at 1 o'clock P. M. It is important that every bondholder should be represented at this meeting.

INSURANCE.

NEW WORLD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscriptions to the capital stock ($200,000) of this Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, from 10 until 3 o'clock, at the office No. 25 Pine-st., Great Western Buildings.
IRA SMITH,
GABRIEL MEAD, } Commissioners.
THOMAS A. EMMET,

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings,) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
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ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID D. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
I. E. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. R. GRINNELL.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 4 o'clock for Hudson, from pier foot of Jay-st., north side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. KING, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson			Pittsfield	$3 50
Claverack			Cheshire	3 50
Mellenville			South Adams	3 75
Ghent			North Adams	3 90
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50		Dalton	3 45
East Chatham	1 65		Hinsdale	3 25
Canaan	1 80		Washington	3 25
Lebanon Springs	2 25		Becket	3 05
Edwards	1 90		Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95		Huntington	3 25
West Stockbridge	2 00		Rupert	3 35
Richmond	2 05		Westfield	3 55
Shaker Village	2 20			

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

SEPT., 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY," HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 18..6½A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18..10½A. M.
Friday, Sept. 19...7 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 19...11 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20..11½A. M.	Monday, Sept. 22...8½A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23..10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23...2 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24..11½A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24..3½P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25..12½P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25..4½P. M.
Friday, Sept. 26...7 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 26...3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27...8 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 29...8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 30...3½A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30...3½P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, Sept. 16...3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16...7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17..3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17..8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18..3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18...9 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 19....4 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 19....9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20..12 M.	Monday, Sept. 22....9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23..10½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23....3 P. M.

Stages for Squan Village and other parts of the country.

SEVEN HOURS SAVED.—MICHIGAN SOUTHern Railroad Company's splendid steamers WESTERN METROPOLIS, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, L. D. GOLDSMITH, Commander, form a daily line between Buffalo and Cleveland, leaving Buffalo on the arrival of the Morning Express Trains from New-York, connecting at Cleveland with the Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern Railroads, to Chicago and places West and Southwest. Unequaled for safety, speed, comfort and time. For passage and freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW, SING SING, NYACK, TARRYTOWN AND YONKERS.—The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. F. FROST, will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8½ o'clock, landing at Hyatt's, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington and Rockland Lake, touching at Amos-st. each way. Returning, leaves Haverstraw at 1 P. M., stopping at the above places, and arriving in New-York at 5 P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baton Hollow and Miller's place.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 202 West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of the Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 146 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—BY improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by
H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 185 Washington-st.

W. SILLIMAN'S LAW OFFICE IS AT No. 67 Chatham-st., over the Chatham Bank.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]
A new edition of that justly celebrated work,
[illegible] OF PHYSIOLOGICAL [illegible]

It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effect of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains [illegible] by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the [illegible] results of [illegible] the results of chemical tests and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer [illegible] proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent postpaid to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

TOOTHACHE.

Occasioned by cold, exposed nerves, and many other causes, can be speedily and effectually cured by the use of Clove Anodyne Toothache Drops. Acting upon the nerve, it imparts instantaneous relief, without discoloring the teeth or unpleasantly affecting the breath or palate. Once used, you will never willingly be without it. Only try it, and complain no more of aching teeth. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold, also, by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it most invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINE, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful Specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel that "Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old-established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. Ward may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms; Spermatorrhœa; and a certain description of Nervous Debility. Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain five dollars, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—28th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 39 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Dag Bok, &c.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the most extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BRECKENRIDGE COAL is now for sale at the following coal yards at $15 per ton for the present: Col. E. L. SNOW, No. 382 8th-av., corner 29th-st., New-York; WALTER BICKER, corner Atlantic and Furman sts., Brooklyn; A. W. WEDON, No. 40 South-st., New-York; INGHAM, HALL & CO., office southwest corner of Montgomery and Greene sts., Yard, No. 51 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders can also be left at the Banking office of J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

CHAS. STARR, JR., & CO.—NO. 117 FULTON-st., manufacturers and dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid, phosgene, and spirits of turpentine.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.
Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.
At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.
At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga Springs [illegible] Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Poughkeepsie for Saratoga, [illegible]
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid Steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. [illegible], 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western and Northern Railroads.

6:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains, 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above.

3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
5:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.

We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness, or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamer's approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.

Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the offices of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road: Europa and Champion on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT, AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 9 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 7½ P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 9:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M. Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M. Express, 2:30 P. M. Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 16, 1856.—The FARMERS' BANK, of Attica, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Sept. 15, 1856.—The FREDONIA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st. (2 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
W. M. FULLER,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS WISHING TO engage in a first-rate cash business, can buy of or purchase each with all necessary tools to work with, that will pay at least from $5 to $8 per day on the sales of $25, which includes cost, power, wages and the keeping of a span of horses; also, all the materials or stock. A better chance is seldom met with, as this business can in a short time be made to pay double the above amount per day with proper attention. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Screw Bolt Manufactory, No. 189 Allen-st., New-York, before 8 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 Grove-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE TO BUY AN Established Coal Business, with or without stock; feed store attached. Inquire on the premises, 9th-av. and 49th-st.

$1,000.—A YOUNG MAN CAN BUY AN excellent paying business for the above amount, by addressing J. B., Times Office.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO RUN French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 489 Water-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]
THE [illegible] UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the
ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]

These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26.......1856	Wednesday, May 14.......1856
Saturday, May 10.......1856	Wednesday, May 28.......1856
Saturday, May 24.......1856	Wednesday, [illegible]......1856
Saturday, June 7.......1856	Wednesday, [illegible]......1856
Saturday, June 21.......1856	Wednesday, July [illegible]....1856
Saturday, July 5.......1856	Wednesday, July [illegible]....1856
Saturday, July 19.......1856	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2.......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20.......1856
Saturday, Aug. 16.......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3.......1856
Saturday, Aug. 30.......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17.......1856
Saturday, Sept. 13.......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1.......1856
Saturday, Sept. 27.......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15.......1856
Saturday, Oct. 11.......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29.......1856
Saturday, Oct. 25.......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12.......1856
Saturday, Nov. 8.......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26.......1856
Saturday, Nov. 22.......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10.......1856
Saturday, Dec. 6.......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24.......1856
Saturday, Dec. 20.......1856	

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York........	Wednesday, Aug. 20
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston........	Wednesday, Aug. 27
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York....	Wednesday, Sept. 3
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston......	Wednesday, Sept. 10
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York....	Wednesday, Sept. 17
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston........	Wednesday, Sept. 24
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York........	Wednesday, Oct. 1
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston........	Wednesday, Oct. 8
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York....	Wednesday, Oct. 15
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston......	Wednesday, Oct. 22

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Passage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No Freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 18.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK...Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW....Saturday, 11th of October, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ATLANTIC, ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The Steamship BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 11.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA will sail from Boston for Liverpool direct, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst. Passage money: First class, $110. Second class, $60. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The splendid steamship TEXAS, 1,600 tons burden, will sail from Pier No. 34, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship TENNESSEE will sail Oct. 5, to connect with steamship ORIZABA on the Pacific, and the TEXAS will sail again Oct. 24.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid Steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, from pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamer KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 00 to	$100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to	20 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to	25 00 a pair
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to	25 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to	9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to	50 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to	6 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to	20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings	2 00 to	25 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to	9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to	20 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	2 00 to	15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to	7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to	15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to	17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	2 00 to	18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to	10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses	9 00 to	300 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cents to	140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c.

Gold Detached Levers for ladies	$25 to $50
Gold Robt. Roskell Levers for ladies	100 to 150
Gold Jules Jurgensen Watches	150 to 200

Also all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Real Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c. very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented.
SQUIRES, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms No. 376 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction.
MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, GAS AND gasoline fitter, has a splendid assortment of Fixtures, No. 66 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible] NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible] the Northern Railroad Company [illegible]

The several mortgaged premises [illegible] line of St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton [illegible] and Lawrence, in the County of St. Lawrence; the towns of Moira, Bangor, Malone, Burke and Chateaugay, in the County of Franklin; the towns of Ellenburg, Mooers and Champlain, in the County of Clinton. The said railroad extending from Lake Champlain [illegible] Rouse's Point Bridge [illegible]

"The Railroads of the Northern Railroad Company, constructed or to be constructed [illegible] Champlain to Ogdensburg, together with the franchise of the said Company, and all and singular the railway, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights and real estate [illegible] by the said Company [illegible] for Railway, Depots or Stations, with all the buildings standing or hereafter to be erected thereon [illegible] estate now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Company, together with all the locomotives, tenders, cars [illegible] shops, tools and machinery, and all other personal property whatsoever of every name and nature, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Company, and in any way belonging or appertaining to the said Railroad of the said Company, now constructed or to be constructed."

The sale will include the following:

Comprising the several articles of personal property owned by the Northern Railroad Company, covered by the two mortgages to the plaintiffs, or one of them, and which is directed in the foregoing judgment and decree to be sold by the Referee and claimed in the complaint as not being affected or covered by the mortgage to SAVAGE, DEXTER and SEYMOUR:

First.—The steamer Boston, her engines, boilers, boats, tackle, apparel and furniture; a claim and demand against GEORGE PARISH, for taking and converting the same.

Second.—The boats and vessels comprising what is known as the "Ogdensburg Railroad Line" of Canal Boats to Lake Champlain, and consisting of the following named Canal boats, barges and vessels, with their decks and all of their sails, rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture: The Rideau, La Grange, Baguette, [illegible] Ottawa, Champlain, Sorel and Ausable.

Third.—All the household furniture and hotel furniture contained in, and appertaining to, the hotel known as the "Station House Hotel," at Rouse's Point, in the County of Clinton, in the State of New-York.

Fourth.—A certain bond executed by JOHN H. CRAWFORD and PHILO CHAMBERLIN, to WILLIAM T. [illegible], of Boston, dated the 18th day of December, A. D. 1851, for the penal sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the repayment, within five years from the date, of all sum or sums of money which should from time to time be loaned or advanced by said WILLIAM T. [illegible] to said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN, with semi-annual interest, and further conditioned that said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN would assign the payment of said money by mortgage upon [illegible] [illegible] of December, A. D. 1852.

Also, a claim against GEORGE R. DEXTER and JOHN P. [illegible] for the said Bond, which is in their possession and claimed by them.

Dated at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1856.
au22-lawtwW F. WM. C. BROWN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIFTY-NINTH-STREET from the Seventh-av. to the Fifth-av., and from the First-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to Statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] day of September, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of Fifty-ninth-st., from the Seventh-av. to the Fifth-av., and from the First-av. to the East River, in the said City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1813.
LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of JOHN M. KERR, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 12, 1856. JOHN M. KERR,
ap18-law6mF* DAVID LATOURETTE, JR.,
Administrators of William Kerr, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of JOHN M. KERR, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1856. JOHN M. KERR,
ap25-law6mF* DAVID LATOURETTE, JR.,
Administrators of William Kerr, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. 370 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856.
MARY CLINTON, Administratrix.
au22-law6mF* MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES TOBIAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 42 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 3, 1856.
ap4-law6mF* ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.

PRINTING.

POLITICAL PRINTING,
also,
ORNAMENTAL
AND PLAIN,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
ORDERS LEFT AT THIS OFFICE
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Billheads, Cards, &c.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS.—Cards, $1 50 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,) 60 cts. per thousand. SCHLEE, Printer, 37 Nassau-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE STEAMER America, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also, ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. [illegible] inclusive.

Also, forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 80, inclusive, and 11 and 18, inclusive.

Also, nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive. [illegible]

The above Bonds have been stopped [illegible] and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 53 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens [illegible] Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, [illegible] by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

[illegible]

In the Fourth District, Hon. John Kelly, the present member, was renominated by acclamation. The District is composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and [illegible] Wards, and a Democratic nomination is [illegible]. Mr. Kelly is an Irishman, [illegible] Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward. In Congress he has been a steady adherent of the [illegible] party, except on one [illegible] he voted for an investigation into the [illegible]. He opposed an [illegible] the Sumner outrage. [illegible] their efforts would be useless [illegible] in this District.

[illegible] District is composed of the Seventh [illegible] Wards of this City and of the City of Williamsburgh. Hon. Wm. B. Maclay was unanimously [illegible]. We believe he is a Woodite. He is a [illegible] of the New-York University, a lawyer by [illegible], and represented the former Fourth District in the XXXth Congress. It is said that an opposition [illegible] will be nominated in Williamsburgh. Hon. [illegible] Whitney, (South American,) by the aid of [illegible] the President and the Senate were enabled [illegible] the Army bill without the Pro-Kansas proviso, [illegible] the present member from this District. He [illegible].

In the Sixth District, comprising the Eleventh, [illegible] and Seventeenth Wards, Hon. John [illegible], the present member, was on the first ballot unanimously nominated, but he peremptorily declined the honor. This was all understood beforehand, as he could never be reelected. He was sent to the present post by K. N. and Anti-Nebraska [illegible], but has steadily been on the Administration side, voting for Aiken as Speaker, and for all the [illegible] measures. John Cochrane, (Anti-Wood,) [illegible] of the Bank, was afterwards unanimously nominated. He was very badly beaten six years ago when running for the same position. The South American candidate in this District is Abam G. Williams, Esq., who represented the Seventeenth [illegible] in the Assembly in 1855. The Republicans are urging the nomination upon Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., who, if he will accept it, will doubtlessly be [illegible].

In the Seventh District, Gen. Elijah Ward (Wood) [illegible] nominated by one Convention, and Recorder [illegible] Smith (Anti-Wood) by another. The Democrats are thus in the same situation as the South Americans, whose Convention nominated John [illegible], Deputy of the Order, whereupon [illegible] Convention nominated Hon. Geo. Briggs, [illegible] formerly served two terms in Congress. [illegible] Vermilye and Isaac Dayton, Esq., are spoken of as the Republican candidates. The District is now represented by Hon. Timothy [illegible], [illegible] at all, as this gentleman [illegible] been able to attend the session in Washington, although he has drawn his salary and [illegible].

In the Eighth District the Democratic Convention [illegible] four times, but without success. The following was the result:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
[illegible] Herrick	16	15	14	15
[illegible] Jackson	7	7	7	7
[illegible] Clark	8	8	8	10
[illegible]	10	4	5	4

No candidate having a majority, the Convention adjourned until Tuesday. Sherwood Knapp, Esq., will probably be the South American candidate, while Hon. Abram Wakeman, the present able and true member, will most likely be renominated by the Republicans and North Americans.

Our readers have thus heard who are or will be the candidates; it remains to be seen who will be elected.

The Book Publishers Visit the Next President—Speech of John C. Fremont.

After the announcement of the vote, exhibiting the Presidential preferences of the members of the Book Publishers' Association who are now attending the "Trade Sale" in New-York, from all parts of the country, it is not surprising that the desire should have been general among them to visit their favorite candidate. That such a visit should be made, was taken for granted "from the start," and finally yesterday was decided upon as the day. At 12 o'clock the sale at Leavitt, Delisser & Co.'s was suspended, and the publishers and dealers, to the number of nearly three hundred, formed in procession and proceeded to the City residence of Col. Fremont. Arriving at the door they received a polite invitation to enter, and were soon in the presence of our next President. When the customary formalities of introduction had been concluded,

Mr. G. W. [illegible], formerly an old-line Democrat from Dayton, Ohio, and now a thorough-going Fremonter, from Davenport, Iowa, addressed the Colonel as follows:

Colonel Fremont: These gentlemen, my friends and Booksellers from different parts of the country, take you cordially by the hand. We are not only your political friends, but, being also your personal friends, have taken the liberty to call upon you and congratulate you, as the standard-bearer of the Republican Party of the American Union—a party which, we firmly believe, under God, is destined to achieve a moral and political revolution in November next, only equal to that which made us a nation. [Applause.] It is not simply as a politician that we feel an interest in your welfare. As Booksellers we have all known you by your writings. [Applause.] We are familiar with your history as the great pioneer of the Western World; and we trust that the singleness of purpose and energy of character which have heretofore characterized you will be manifested in your administration of National affairs when the American people have placed you in the Presidential Chair. [Applause.] Sir, I hope, on the 4th of March next, to stand beside you and hear you deliver a true Republican Inaugural Address. [Great applause.]

When the applause had subsided, Colonel Fremont, with a subdued modesty, responded as follows:

COL. FREMONT'S ANSWER.

I have to thank you, gentlemen, for this opportunity to make your acquaintance; I trust to have opportunities hereafter of improving it. (Applause.) It seems to be a distinguishing feature in this great movement of the people to regenerate the Government that throughout the country the men who are most immediately engaged in elevating and directing our social progress, are actively and cordially at work with us. Abundantly we have startling evidences that the heart of the entire people is in this movement, and your visit of to-day is one of the most agreeable of those indications. (Applause.)

In this connection it is full of promise and encouragement, and I therefore return you my sincere thanks for the trouble you have taken to make this open expression of your sympathies for the cause. I am glad of this occasion to say that it is a signal gratification to feel that in the stand we have taken to maintain the integrity of our political Republic we are to have the warm support of the republic of letters, in which the best must always hope to find its perpetuity. [Applause.] It is not difficult to see that you are fully prepared to give a more emphatic expression to your sympathies in November next. [Applause.] There was a law of old Athens which you gentlemen will certainly remember, that decreed capital punishment to those who had failed to exercise it. It is very clear that none of you would be obnoxious to this law next November. [Applause.]

When he had ceased speaking, there was a renewal of congratulations, and after nearly an hour spent in pleasant conversation, the Publishers and Sellers retired.

The following States were represented on the occasion: Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, California, Illinois, New-Jersey, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Kentucky, Maine, Iowa and Missouri.

Previous to retiring, the visitors expressed a desire to see the sword presented to him by South Carolina, and the other swords and medals presented to him by various individuals and nations, as tokens of their appreciation of his services. These were examined with great pleasure, and the occasion, altogether, was one of gratification to all.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Nos. 1950, 894, [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.—[illegible] quarts, pints, half-pints and imperial gallon jar. John Duncan & Sons, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for the United States.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT A BEAUTIFUL GIRL!

"What a beautiful girl that would be if it were not for the blotches on her face!" exclaims one who is really sorry for the young woman's misfortune. "Why does she not expel the same from her blood and become as lively as nature designed her? It is easy enough. Only let her try Iodine Water."

"What a magnificent woman!" adds another enthusiast; "What a queenly form! What a graceful figure! What an angelic face! Did you say she had the King's Evil? Horrible disease! She will never do for a wife and a mother." And yet, it can be thoroughly eradicated from the system by the use of Iodine Water.

"Noble young man!" says a third. "Brave, generous, full of genius, eloquent and accomplished, the hearts of his parents are bound up in his existence! Yet look at his cheek. Do you see the hectic flush? Hark to his hollow cough! Yes, he is on his way to the grave with confirmed consumption. For Heaven's sake do not suffer him to die so young, so promising!" There is but one remedy—it is unfailing, however—and that is Iodine Water.

Iodine Water is only prepared by Dr. Henry Anders, and sold by Anders & Fournier, No. 2 Second-avenue, No. 428 Broadway, New-York, and No. 46 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Gurney's colored Photographs are unsurpassed.

Gurney's plain Photographs are perfect gems.

Gurney's Daguerreotypes were never equaled.

Gurney's establishment is the oldest and most extensive in the world.

Gurney has no connection with any other establishment.

Gurney has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of the City.

Gurney has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

Gurney's Palace of Art is at No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Facts which are Known.—Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c.—The undersigned having removed the Photographic department and his Parisian artists from his old place of business, No. 349 Broadway, to his new and magnificent establishment, No. 585 Broadway, would call the attention of the public to the fact that his Galleries, and the pictures made in them, are superior to anything before exhibited. Those desiring Photographs, Daguerreotypes, or Ambrotypes, executed by artists of refined taste, would do well to call and judge for themselves. Reception rooms on the first floor, and are open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Charles D. Fredricks,

Late Gurney & Fredricks, No. 585 Broadway,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. C. D. Fredricks, late Gurney & Fredricks, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken, by experienced artists in the Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. Fredricks, late Gurney & Fredricks, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Counterfeiters and Impostors.—The public are cautioned against purchasing articles pretending to be of the nature of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion. The popularity of that article has brought forward a host of counterfeiters. None is genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co. For sale by all respectable druggists who frown down counterfeiters and impostors.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Fetridge & Co., and all Druggists.

None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co., Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

W. H. DISBROW'S

RIDING ACADEMY,

Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street,

is now open, day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE RECEPTION EVENINGS

Commence on Saturday, the 20th inst.

[Advertisement.]

A superb photographic Portrait of George Peabody, the eminent Banker, has just been added to the collection of

M. B. BRADY,

No. 359 Broadway,

Over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

Clear the Way.—Knox, the famous Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is out with his Fall fashion, which, like all his former productions, is an exquisite specimen of artistic skill and general good taste. This Fall hat has already become not only popular, but the rage, with the leaders of fashion, and therefore it behooves every one desirous of being considered as a citizen of taste to patronize Knox's Fall fashion.

[Advertisement.]

A great cure for female complaints will be found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females, would appear incredible to the citizens of the Union, if the facts were not daily confirmed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

We do not hesitate to say that there are no Pens and Pencils made that equal in any particular the celebrated "Lownds' Patent." It is a most complete pocket companion, and every wise person in want of a good article of this kind, in gold or silver, should call on Wilmarth, Clussman & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Great is the excitement to see the voting for the Presidency at Barnum's Museum. The ladies alone put in 1,200 votes yesterday, and mostly for Fremont and for Fillmore. To-day the voting will be continued as usual. That admirable and amusing drama, "Giraldi," is played this evening. "Shooting the Moon," &c., are given this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

Laboratory of Flowers, New Bond-street, London.—Piesse & Lubin.—Frangipanni Perfume, from the Holy City, the best and most lasting perfume ever introduced. Wedding and the sportsman's perfumery can be had at No. 399 Broadway.

Geo. E. Ingee & Co.,

Family Chemists, Agents.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—A most beautiful entertainment is to be given at this house to-night. Milner's exciting drama of "Imogine," the new pantomime of "Punch," and the spectacle of the "Fairy Spell" are to be performed, with interspersed songs and dances. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on Monday. Look out for it.

[Advertisement.]

House-furnishing Goods.—At the great Emporium for supplying the wants of the housekeeper. Five spacious salesrooms filled with the largest and most varied assortment of goods ever kept in any house-furnishing establishment. Robert Davis,

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,

corner Bleecker-street.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [illegible] Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenological Companies will find a visit to the Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway, both "pleasant and profitable." Rooms always open and Free. Prof. Fowler gives charts and full written descriptions of character when desired.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—A new Eclectic Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

Mansfield—Servoss.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, Henry Mansfield, of Peoria, Illinois, to Isabella Fleming, daughter of Thomas L. Servoss, of New-York, and grand-daughter of the late John Pintard, LL. D.

Cox—Smith.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. E. H. Price, Mr. Joseph Cox, of New-York, to Miss Harriet E., daughter of the late Gersham B. Smith, of Norwalk Island, Conn.

McGuckin—Sherwood.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, James R. McGuckin to Emily, daughter of the late George Sherwood, Esq., all of this City.

Molloy—Hamilton.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Dr. Young, John Cooke Molloy, late of Tipperary, Ireland, to Maria, daughter of the late Andrew Hamilton, of Crevenish, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

Hays—Forker.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. S. W. Hilliard, at the residence of the bride's parents, Washington-av., Brooklyn, Rev. John L. Hays, of the N. J. Conference of the M. E. Church, to Miss Sarah E. Forker, of Brooklyn.

Enneas—Stedwell.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Edmund Jaynes, Mr. Joseph Enneas to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Allen Stedwell, Esq.

Pillichody—Hunt.—At Albany, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, Charles Pillichody, of Mobile, Ala., to Josephine Regina Françoise, daughter of the late Charles S. Hunt.

Mersereau—Monfort.—At Hopewell, Duchess Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. A. Polhemus, D. D., Adrian Mersereau, of Green Point, L. I., to Mary O., daughter of Jacob Monfort, of the former place.

Brown—Faile.—At Woodside, West Farms, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 17, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., William Smith Brown to Amy D., daughter of Edward G. Faile.

Dickson—Poore.—At Carbondale, Pa., in the Trinity Church, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 16, by the Rector, Rev. Archibald Beatty, Mr. George L. Dickson to Miss Lydia Merrill, only daughter of John Merrill Poore, Esq., all of Carbondale.

Carnochan—Morris.—At Fair Lawn, near Belleville, New-Jersey, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, J. N. Carnochan, M. D., to Estelle, daughter of Major William W. Morris, U. S. A.

DIED.

Moses.—The funeral of Alderman Samuel H. Moses will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Drinker.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, John E., son of John and Phœbe Drinker, aged 22 years.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 65 North Moore-st., on Friday, Sept. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Jersey City Ferry.

Barret.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Thos. Barret, aged 60 years.

The subject of this notice occupied the position of porter in one of our large mercantile houses for nearly twenty years, and during that time was noted for his strict attention to, and faithful performance of, his duties. His character was without a blemish, and worthy the emulation of those occupying a higher station. He was also a member of one of the charitable Temperance Associations in this City. And now that he has gone to his final resting place, we have no fear, when his Maker shall call upon him to render an account of his stewardship, but that He will say, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." G.

Freeborn.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, of consumption, Ellen Freeborn, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 13 Thompson-st.

Hook.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, Thomas Hook, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of Wm. J. Van Wagenen, No. 115 West 14th-st.

Griffiths.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, Sept. 18, Sarah Frances, daughter of Geo. W. and Catharine S. Griffiths, aged 16 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 156 4th-st., near Grand, Williamsburg.

Havens.—At Shelter Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Henry T. Havens, formerly a merchant in New-York, in the 74th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, this (Thursday) morning for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 18.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	93¼	50	Erie Railroad...s30	62½
4,000	do.	93	400	do...s60	62⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s	92½	100	do...s4m	62
10,000	Miss. St. 6s...b60	87¾	50	do...s3	62¼
17,000	do...b3	87¾	700	do...s3	62¼
1,000	E. R. Con. bs., '71	80¾	200	do...s60	62¼
10,000	do.	80¾	500	do...s3	62⅝
1,000	E. R. bds., '75	94¾	200	do...s10	62⅝
2,000	H. R. R. 1st mge	99¾	50	do...s60	62⅝
18,000	Ill. C'l R. B'ds s3	94¾	800	do...b3	62⅝
5,000	do...s10	94¾	250	do.	62⅝
10,000	do...c	94¾	400	do...b60	63
7,500	do...s3	94¾	250	do...b30	63¼
4,000	Ill. F'd B'ds w.p.	104	100	do...b10	63¼
5	Imp'rs & Trdrs Bk.	105	100	do...b3	62⅝
5	Park Bank	100	300	do...b4	62¾
15	Del. & Hud. Cl Co.	124	300	do.	62¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.	95¾	200	do...s60	63
100	do...b60	95½	850	do...s3	63¼
10	do.	96	100	do...b10	63¼
8	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	87	500	do...b3	63¼
300	do...s30	86⅞	200	do...s3	63¼
100	do...b30	87	300	do...b10	63¼
50	do...s30	86¾	50	do...b20	63¼
150	do...s3	87	200	do...s3	63¼
100	do...b20	87¼	200	do...c	63¼
600	Mich. Cent. RR. s30	92¾	550	do...s10	63¼
100	do...b3	92½	50	do...b30	63¼
9	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	110	200	do...s10	63
50	do...b60	110¼	118	do.	63
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R. s60	78½	650	do.	63¼
150	do...s10	78½	400	do...s3	63¼
400	do...s10	78¾	800	Reading R. R...s3	86¼
25	do.	78¾	300	do.	86¼
500	do...s3	78¾	900	do...b3	86¾
200	do.	78¾	100	do...s10	86¾
400	do.	78¾	600	do...b4	86¾
200	do...s60	78¾	100	do...s30	86⅝
350	do...b10	78¾	15	Mi. S. o. & N. In. R. R. c	91
400	do...s10	78¾	145	do...s3	91½
100	do...b30	78¾	100	do.	91¼
55	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	97¼	10	Panama Railroad	91¼
50	do...b30	97¼	200	do.	91¼
100	do...b60	97¼	50	do...b10	91¼
100	do.	97¼	250	Clev. & Pitts. R. b4m	62
50	Wis. L. Shore R. R.	66¾	350	do...b60	60½
100	Ill. Cent. R. R...b60	117½	50	do...s3	60
525	do.	117	100	do...b60	60½
50	do...b3	117½	400	do.	60
50	M. & La Crosse R. b60	73	200	do...b60	61
50	do...b3	71	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	17½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made by Albert H. Nicolay:

$1,000 N. J. Central R. R., 1st mort. and int.	93½
$4,000 Lafayette & Indianapolis R., 1st m. & int.	65
$15,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R. R., 7s, and int.	73
$6,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R., 1st mort. & int.	87
$10,000 Hartford City 6s, and int.	96
100 shares Galena and Chicago Union R. R.	108¼
118 shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co.	69½
100 shares Lafarge Insurance Co.	71
20 shares Lenox Insurance Co.	105
10 shares Empire City Insurance Co.	120
60 shares Excelsior Insurance Co.	103½@106
60 shares Pacific Insurance Co.	124
200 shares Ocean Bank	93¼@93½
120 shares Grocers' Bank	107¼

Mr. S. Draper's semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Friday) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs. s3	94¾	57	Mil. & LaCr. R. R.	71
10	Metropolitan Bank	107½	25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	92½
200	Cumb. Coal Co. s10	18	200	Erie Railroad	63½
100	do...s10	18¼	250	do...b10	63¼
471	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	87¼	300	do.	63¼
100	do...b60	87½	300	do...b60	63¼
200	Reading R. R...s4	86⅝	700	do...s3	63¼
100	do.	86¾	100	do.	63¼
100	do...b30	87	100	do...b60	63¼
50	Mi. So. & N. In. R. R.	91	100	do...s60	63
50	do.	91¼	5	do.	63
10	Illinois Central RR.	117¼	200	do.	63¼
200	Cl. & Tol. R. R...s6	78¾	100	do...s6	63
200	do...s10	78¾	100	do...s10	63¼
50	do.	78¾	40	do.	63¼
13	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	78			

Thursday, Sept. 18—P. M.

The Foreign accounts by the steamer Asia, from Liverpool Sept. 6, received this morning, are only two days later than the previous advices by the Arabia, at Boston. The Cotton trade had further improved, the sales of the entire week footing up 84,000 bales at an improvement of a sixteenth to an eighth of a penny, mostly to the regular trade who feel encouraged by the result of the English harvest. The Funds were ¼ ℔ cent. higher. Money 4½ to 4¾ ℔ cent. No change in the Bank terms. The statement of the week, ending August 30, shows a loss of about £245,000 in Bullion. The French Bourse ruled steady; the Rente 70.90. Flour and Wheat are quoted at a further concession in prices for the two days; the feeling in the market at Liverpool on Friday, amounting almost to a panic. Indian Corn, though not sustained in price, continued in fair demand. The steamer brings rather encouraging letters in regard to American Stocks. Mr. Satterthwaite and Messrs. Bensen & Co. address their English customers at considerable length on the progress of the Illinois Central. The circular of the former, based on a report of the present management of the Company[illegible] Satterthwaite, is very elaborate and thorough, and the conclusions arrived at are such as even the managers at home would scarcely venture to put forth to the public, whatever may be their private view of the future of the work. Having very recently given our own analysis of the financial and land department of the concern, we deem it unnecessary, in the crowded state of our columns, to reproduce the figures of the London Circular. On the general market for American securities in London, Mr. S. writes to his English constituents:

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From Satterthwaite's London Circular, Sept. 5.

There has been rather more doing in American Railroad Securities in London during the past week, and the market is cleared of many of the lots which had been offering at low prices. This is not to be wondered at, as the rates of interest which really sound things are yielding is a strong inducement to investing capital. The London Times has not unfrequently, of late, written in a tone to discourage investments in American railroads, without apparently considering that where such are made in the stocks of well-established roads, on which the holders have been regularly receiving 8@10 ℔ cent. dividends, or in the bonds of such companies where they have regularly received 7@8 ℔ cent. interest, the gain to the community is very great, and the ability of the holders to invest more largely is constantly increasing. The case is widely different when parties, in the *hope of getting* 7 or 8 ℔ cent, take up new, ill-advised and gigantic undertakings, sometimes managed by English Directors, who have never been on the *scene of operation*, and are never likely to be—laid out by English engineers, and constructed by English contractors, on a much more expensive scale than the *wants of the district* require. In these cases, when the hope of any dividend or interest, except out of capital, appears far distant, it is beyond all question that we are large losers, and, as far as the holders are concerned, they might as well have bought into East Anglian or Eastern Union.

There is also another point of view in which to look at the matter. The holders of first-class American Railroad Stocks and Bonds, from the large returns they get, are not only enabled, but are induced to invest *more money in similar concerns*. Take for instance the following case:

The buyer of 2 Eastern Counties Shares, at £10, invests £20, and receives *for his dividend 4s. for the* first half of this year, whilst the buyer of 1 Michigan Central share of $100, invests also £20 for the share, and receives for his dividend a clear 20s. Now, this Michigan road has been in operation since 1846, and has been paying, on an average, nearly, if not quite 10 ℔ cent. dividends. What a difference in the two *investments!*

Then, again, English capitalists are scarcely prepared for the traffics that American railroads can carry on single tracks, or the amount of receipts, as compared with cost. Take, for instance, to keep to the same road, the Michigan Central; *its* capital is $8,650,093; its gross receipts for first half of this year are £303,866, or 10 ℔ cent. on the total expenditure. Place against this the Midland Railway; its capital is £19,954,275; its gross receipts for first half of this year £738,402, or 3¾ ℔ cent. on the total expenditure. Thus, for the Midland to take in the same proportion on the Michigan Central, it must receive £1,995,427, instead of £738,402.

The above is only an instance; many other similar comparisons could be drawn. The fact is, that, on American railroads, you have English receipts at one-third the outlay, so that there is no wonder at much larger dividends being earned and paid.

The failure of the Royal British Bank, announced by the last steamer, proves a more serious affair to the depositors than the stockholders. The latter held but $600,000; the former are in for about $4,210,000. The liquidation, it is feared, will prove a bad one, as large advances were made on unproductive property in Wales, and to certain parties connected with the mismanagement of the concern. The event of a bank failure, so rare in London, creates much discussion in the press. The bank was started on the Scotch credit and savings system, but it appears to have degenerated into the wildest speculations, pursuing no particular system whatever.

Our own Stock Market to-day was much excited by the continued heavy quotations in New-York and Erie shares, which reached 16,000 shares at the early and afternoon Boards and on the Street. The steamer brought over orders for 1,000 shares for Paris, which go forward in coupon certificates by the *Fulton* on Saturday. This takes off about 5 ℔ cent. of the cash Stock now on the Street and on hypothecation. The bona speculation for a rise, conducted this week mainly by the William-street firm noticed a day or two since, elicits much curiosity, though there appears to be no mystery about the fact of the ability of the parties to pay for all their purchases or the earnestness with which they continue to take the stock. The extreme advance over yesterday was 1⅝@2 ℔ cent.; sales as high as 63¾ ℔ cent., closing after the Second Board at 63⅛@63@62⅞@63 ℔ cent. The general market is quite steady, the changes since yesterday on the Railroad list being an advance of 1 ℔ cent. on Panama and renewed firmness, induced by one or two English orders, in Illinois Scrip. The Bonds were 94¾. A sale of $60,000 La Crosse 8 ℔ cents. was made to a foreign order at 87½ ℔ cent. Sinking Fund issue.

There was remarkable quiet in Money and Foreign Exchange affairs to-day. The business in the latter for the *Fulton* will transpire to-morrow. Rates are full on both London and Paris, the supply being very much in the hands of the regular drawers; Sterling, 109¾@110; Francs, 5.16¼@5.15. The engagements of Gold for the steamer look like half a million of dollars. The steamer brings advices of a further advance in Mexican Silver for the East. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $244,578, and paid $271,649. Balance this afternoon, $18,699,202.

STATE CANAL RECEIPTS.

Canal open.	1854. May 1.	1855. May 1.	1856. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	687,219	546,792	5 5,508
Wheat, bushels	2,444,841	1,075,877	4,628,220
Corn, bushels	3,049,094	7,246,469	6,229,068

A letter to the editor, dated yesterday, from Cleveland, states that the Beaver extension of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company was completed on Saturday last, and an excursion train passed over it yesterday. This embraces 22¾ miles of the line between Pittsburg and Wheeling, on the bank of the Ohio River, and makes a connection with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads. Another portion of this line, 17½ miles, will be opened to Steubenville in the course of the present month, then connecting with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, and it will be completed to Wheeling and Bellair in October, when it will connect with the Baltimore and Ohio and Central Ohio Railroads. The maximum grades of the entire river lines is 13.2 feet ℔ mile, and minimum radius of curvature 2,865 feet.

The *Asia's* news to-day seriously depressed Breadstuffs, and though these were generally freely offered at reduced prices, they were lightly dealt in. Flour fell off 15c.@20c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 4c.@7c., and Corn nearly 2c. ℔ bushel. A better inquiry prevailed for Cotton at firmer, though not quotably higher, rates. Provisions were in good request, and Pork was again a shade dearer. Groceries were also in lively demand at buoyant prices.

CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS ROAD.

Capital Stock		$1,000,000
First mortgage 7 per cents		500,000
Second mortgage 7 per cents		400,000
Real estate and domestic bonds		679,800
Total		$2,179,800
Road and Equipment	$2,661,641	
Real estate in course of sale	208,000	
Bills receivable and material	210,159	
		$3,179,800
Gross revenue, first year, 1854		296,438
Gross revenue second year, 1855		418,658
Seven months of 1856	$371,008	
Estimated for remainder year	260,000	
		$631,008

This Road was built by the Lawrenceburg and Upper Mississippi Company, from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on the Ohio River, to the capital of the State, 92 miles. The corporate title was subsequently changed, and the Road extended into the city of Cincinnati, by an extra rail on the track of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, from Lawrenceburg, 24 miles. Its net earning this year will be equal to 10 ℔ cent. on the cost of the line, exclusive of the real estate which the Company are rapidly selling off to profit in liquidation of their domestic debt. The regular half-yearly dividends on the Stock have been 4 ℔ cent., with the not remote prospect of an increase to 5 ℔ cent. or 10 ℔ cent. per annum. The decline of the current earnings is [illegible] and the management regarded as faithful and highly respectable. The transfer agency for Bondholders is with the Ohio Trust Company.

We noticed, a few weeks ago, the prospect of a reform in the finances of the Chicago and Mississippi (Dwight's) Road—the twenty-years' lease to Mr. Spencer, which has been obnoxious to most of the Bondholders, to pass into the hands of Gov. Matteson, of Illinois, and Mr. Litchfield, of the Southern Michigan Road. We now learn, through a pamphlet address to the Bondholders, that the general features of the arrangement are:

"1. An entire change in the management and control of this Road.

"2. A union of its creditors in favor of this plan, insuring their concert and aid in its profitable operation.

"3. A postponement for three years of the payment of interest on your Bonds.

"The first two conditions of this arrangement have already been secured, in case of your assent to the third. It has been arranged, in that case, to have the Road put under the control of Hon. Joel A. Matteson and the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, in connection with a new and satisfactory Board of Directors, to be by them operated, and its proceeds applied to the liquidation of its debts for the three years, unless those debts are sooner funded or paid off."

It appears that the work cost about nine millions dollars, as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds 7 ℔ cents	$2,800,000
Second Mortgage Bonds 7 ℔ cents	1,565,000
Third or Income 10 ℔ cents	1,000,000
Capital Stock	2,500,000
Floating Debt	1,500,000
Total	$9,[illegible]

The Floating debt is much larger by this round statement than has heretofore been supposed, and with the Stock is represented to constitute an interest of five millions dollars adverse to the enforcement of the mortgage rights of the bondholders. The proposition, therefore, to fund the accruing interest is put forth with the argument that the result must be:

"1. An expensive and protracted litigation, in a remote district, involving the validity of your securities, and if you fail, the entire loss of your debt, and during the continuance of which you remain out of any income.

"2. The liability even in case of success, of having to make large advances of money to procure Rolling Stock.

"3. The necessity of arranging the local debt.

"4. The necessity of operating the road through non-resident Trustees, until it can be finally sold and paid for—a sort of operation all experience in Railroads teaches as wretchedly unprofitable.

"5. The necessity of finding a purchaser for the Road when brought to sale. For it is not to be expected that any such sum as the aggregate of the moneys due you can be paid down for the Road in cash, whatever its real value.

"6. Your inability to command favorable arrangements with the connecting Roads, which are controlled by creditors cut off by your proceedings."

On the other hand it is urged that the acceptance of the proposition will secure—

"1. A complete ratification and legalization of your securities.

"2. Interest immediately on the aggregate of three years' interest on your debt. So that by deferring the interest on your claims for three years, you ultimately get it all and interest on that amount from this time, as if it were due at once, being nearly equal to an additional one ℔ cent. a year on your principal debt.

"3. A better assurance of the payment of your whole debt, principal and interest, than you would have even if successful in bringing the Road to a sale."

The circumstances which led to the embarrassments of the Road are fully and, no doubt, candidly set forth, and the conclusion is that, while they constitute a strong argument for the proposed reorganization, they have not grown out of the inability of the Road itself to earn—as indeed we understand it has been earning—a large amount of money. In view of this fact it is certainly desirable that some change should be wrought in the management. But as far as we have heard the expression of opinion among the Bondholders, the general tenor of this pamphlet is extremely distasteful to them. To be told that they have a productive property, which ought to be good security for their debt, but whose earnings they have not been permitted to handle for more than a year past, nor will not be for three years to come, is by no means pleasant. And the case is scarcely relieved by withholding of all information from the pamphlet as to where the net earnings are to go the next three years, and the peculiar character of the claims they are intended to satisfy. It may have been deemed unnecessary to throw any light on this point after the lawyer-like suggestion that, *if the funding process is declined*, the mortgage creditors will not be permitted to preserve their rights in quiet—because of an adverse interest among local creditors and *shareholders*—but it would have been respectful. We annex the prepared form of agreement for funding interest:

We, the undersigned, Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis (late Chicago and Mississippi) Railroad Company, hereby respectively and mutually agree:

To fund the interest due and to mature on our Bonds prior to the second of October, 1859, on receiving additional Bonds for the amounts so funded, such additional Bonds to be dated July 1, 1856, to be part of an issue of Bonds not exceeding in the aggregate $2,500,000, to have ten years to run; to draw interest at the rate of seven ℔ cent. ℔ annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York; to contain a provision that the whole principal thereof shall come due in case of any failure in the payment of interest for thirty days, and to be secured by a Mortgage to ——— as Trustees, which shall be a lien on the Road and its Rolling Stock, next after the liens of the three mortgages by which our present Bonds are secured, and which shall ratify and confirm those mortgages, and provide for such legislation as may be required to make them in all respects valid.

The warrants for the interest so to be funded are not, however, to be canceled, but are to be cut off by us on receiving said additional Bonds and deposited with the abovenamed Trustees, to be held by them for our protection, and as collateral to such additional Bonds.

Bloomington, September, 1856.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Thursday, Sept. 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at former prices. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $7 81¼ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio is in lively demand, at very full rates. Other kinds are in fair request, at steady figures. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9½c.@12c.; and St. Domingo, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The favorable news by the *Asia* has stimulated trade, and a very good inquiry has prevailed for most descriptions at about our previous quotations, though many factors claim a shade higher rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Fair	12¾	13	13	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is very dull and heavy at lower and irregular rates. The *Asia's* news has seriously injured the trade. The sales since our last have been confined to about 4,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 70@$5 90
Straight State	5 90@ 6 15
Favorite and Extra State	6 15@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 00@ 6 30
Common to Good Ohio	6 20@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	5 90@ 6 25
Fancy Ohio	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 70@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 85@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 60@ 8 00

It will be seen that these quotations are generally 25c.@30c. ℔ bbl. under those given in our last—though they are somewhat nominal, inasmuch as owing to the unsettled state of the market they cannot be correctly reported at present. Canadian remains very scarce and quiet at irregular prices. Southern is very heavy, though much cheaper. The sales since our last comprise about 1,400 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 30@$7 50 and $6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3 25@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply and request, at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 12½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is freely offered, and is quoted down 4c.@7c. ℔ bushel, but the demand is very limited, and prices are quite irregular. The sales since our last comprise about 37,000 bushels, including good Canadian White at $1 62; do. Western do., at $1 52@$1 [illegible]; do. do. Red, at $1 50; and Southern Red at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Rye is still scarce and wanted at 90c. ℔ bushel. 2,000 bushels were sold thereat. Oats are in fair request and are firm, at 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 44c.@46c. for State; 41c.@45c. for Jersey; and 35c.@42c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Barley remains scarce and quiet. It was last sold at $1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn is but moderately sought after, though being decidedly cheaper. The sales reported since our last comprise about 51,000 bushels at 60c.@64c. for unsound, heated and damp; 65c.@67c. for Mixed; 68c.@70c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 70c.@74c. for Northern and Southern White ℔ bushel.

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SUGARS—Exhibit considerable activity and buoyancy, with sales of over 1,700 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7½c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The diminished accommodation, and the high views of shipowners continued to impede engagements. For Liverpool—[illegible] Flour, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@[illegible] in bulk and bags, ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tce.; Tobacco, 27s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, [illegible] 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Latest Commercial Report by Asia.

Liverpool, Saturday, Sept. 6—4 P. M.

Weather still fine, and Grain market dull.—In fact no transactions to report. Provisions unchanged. Lard—70s. demanded.

Cotton steady, with a moderate business, but somewhat irregular. Probable sales 7,000 to 8,000 bales.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, from Liverpool—[illegible]

In [illegible], from Montevideo—Mrs. [illegible] and son, of Montevideo; Jos. Boyle, of Baltimore.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 44 | Sun sets.....6 4 | Moon rises. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8 12 | Gov. Island.11 [illegible] | Hell Gate. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Cleared.

Ship Scotland, Burke, New-Orleans, E. H. Brigham. [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool 6th inst., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. [illegible]

[illegible]

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Bark Lamartine, Thompson, Cardenas 8th inst., with sugar to H. Sheldon, Norton & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brig Phœbe A. Page, (of Boothbay,) Lewis, Alexandria, (Va.,) 5 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Wiswell, Rio Janeiro Aug. 2, with coffee to Trouat, Schroder & Co. Vessel to Pillsbury & Sandford. The U. S. brig Bainbridge sailed Aug. 1, for the States.

Brig Solomon Eaton, (of Portland,) Wood, Turks Island and St. Thomas 15 ds., with salt to Russell & Viring. Sld. from Turks Island in co. with brig Maria, for Cape Haytl.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, ———, Boston, with mdse. to W. Herrick.

Schr. Maria Jewett, (of Brookhaven,) Cooper, Tarragona, (Spain,) 60 ds., with wine to Stewart & Brugiere. Vessel to I. B. Gager.

Schr. Effort, (Br.,) King, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Surprise, Cole, City Point 5 ds., with flour, &c., to J. Huller & Co.

Schr. Medora, Davis, Brookville, (S. C.,) 8 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Ben, Henden, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Wm. Tomlson, Graham, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Griggs, Charleston 9 ds., with wheat to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. J. T. Grice, Rhodes, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Wm. E. Leggett, Gibson, Fredericksburg 4 ds., with flour to W. H. Newman.

Schr. Walter Raleigh, Mankin, Savannah 8 ds., with wheat to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Simonson, Georgetown, (S. C.,) 5 ds., with flour to Mott Bedell.

Schr. S. Andrews, Putnam, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Co.

Schr. Pocahontas, Bolger, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Talman.

Schr. Mary E. Lewis, Taylor, Cape Charles, 4 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Mist, Disosway, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Delight, Lord, Baltimore, 4 ds., with coal.

Propeller Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Propeller Wamsutta, Rye, New-Bedford.

Propeller Osceola, Clark, Providence.

Propeller Decatur, Geer, Norwich.

Propeller Sachem, Chanik, Hartford.

WIND—During the day South.

BELOW—1 bark and 1 brig.

Disasters.

The following is a list of vessels in port at Cardenas, 4th inst., and the amount of damage received by them in the late hurricane of Aug. 27: Bark [illegible]

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 16, lat. 38 30, long. 73 55, bark Hadley, from Baltimore for Boston.

No date, lat. 22, lon. 78 30, brig Almira, from Gardiner, bound to Boston; Captain and mate down with the fever, was making for Norfolk.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, Sept. 2, brig Ida Swift—the only American vessel in port.

At Rio Janeiro, Aug. 2, U. S. frigate Savannah, all well; ship Canvass Back, Clarke, for New-York, ldg.; [illegible] about the 6th, and others as before.

At Montevideo, July 24, ship Star of Hope, Slocumb, for California, ldg.; bark Kilby, Platt, for Europe, dis.